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IDENTIFIERS Arrests; *Indicators; *Washington

ABSTRACT

These 41 Washington Kids Count summaries, one for each of the state's counties and major metropolitan areas, examine trends in the well-being of Washington's children. The summaries each begin with a look at the discrepancies in children's well-being within the state, by area. The statistical portrait is based on three general areas of children's well-being: education, health and safety, and economic well-being. Nine key indicators of child well-being are detailed: (1) eighth-grade math scores; (2) lack of prenatal care; (3) teen pregnancy; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) juvenile arrests; (6) child poverty and inadequate income; (7) unemployment; (8) child care burden; and (9) average annual wages. Comparison data are presented and trends are analyzed. Also presented are specific county profile data in comparison to other counties. The summaries conclude with information on trends in child abuse by age and gender of the child, and domestic violence in each county and statewide. (KB)

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ED 441 574

County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being: 1997 Statewide Summaries

University of Washington, Human Services Policy Center

PS 028 563

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WASHINGTON kids count

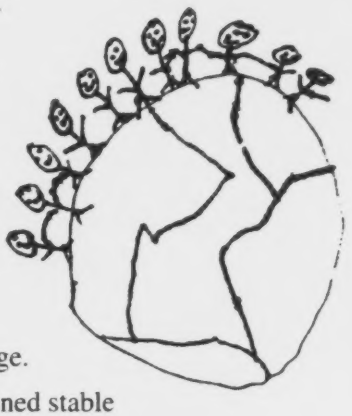
Adams County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

The juvenile arrest rate rose to 22 per 100 youth age 10-17, one of the highest rates in the state.

Adams County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	–11	–10	▲ Better	–11	–10	+1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	91 (31.6)	87 (27.4)	74 (25.3)	▲ Better	27.4	25.3	–2.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	23 (7.0)	20 (5.5)	18 (4.3)	▲ Better	5.5	4.3	–1.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	175 (3.4)	185 (3.5)	201 (3.8)	▼ Worse	3.5	3.8	+0.3
AR	95 (1.9)	98 (1.9)	104 (1.9)		1.9	1.9	+0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	110 (6.3)	458 (20.2)	509 (22.0)	▼ Worse	20.2	22.0	+1.8
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Average wages rose by less than 1 percent; leaving Adams County workers among the lowest paid in the state.

An improved percentage of Adams County babies was born to women receiving prenatal care in 1995, but Adams County still lags well behind the state average.

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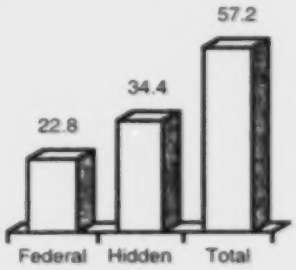
Economic Well-Being

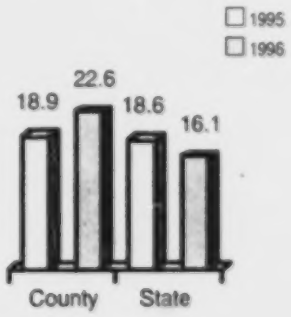
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,064 (22.8)	1,605 (34.4)	2,669 (57.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



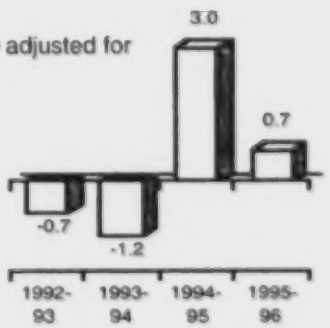
Child Care Burden*–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,372	18.9	22.6	+3.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	17,477 (–0.7)	17,272 (–1.2)	17,785 (3.0)	17,917 (0.7)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



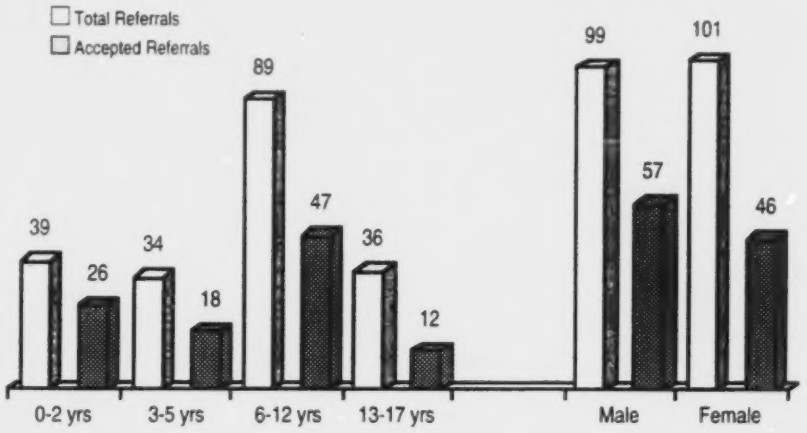
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

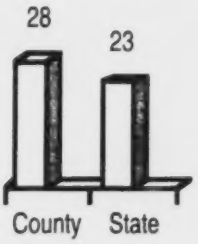
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Adams County	**2,091**	**2,352**	**912**	**8,417**	**1,628**	**15,400**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

Asotin County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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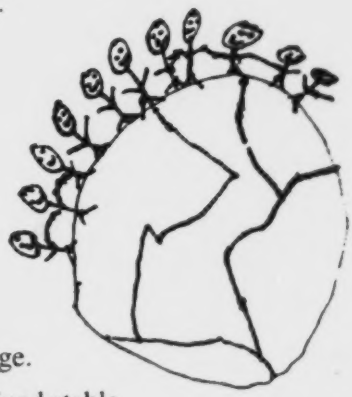

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Over two of every ten babies was born to a mother who did not receive adequate and timely prenatal care in 1995.

Asotin County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	0	0	◆ *No Significant Change*	0	0	0
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	67 (24.4)	43 (16.4)	50 (21.1)	▼ *Worse*	16.4	21.1	+4.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	23 (7.0)	18 (4.1)	21 (4.6)	▼ *Worse*	4.1	4.6	+0.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	403 (7.6)	459 (8.5)	416 (7.5)	▼ *Worse*	8.5	7.5	–1.0
AR	252 (4.7)	268 (5.0)	264 (4.8)		5.0	4.8	–0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	330 (17.4)	312 (13.0)	293 (11.9)	▲ *Better*	13.0	11.9	–1.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The teen pregnancy percentage rose, but the juvenile arrest rate fell in Asotin County in 1995, the latest available year.

A significant increase in average wages provided good news on the economic front, although Asotin workers remain significantly lower paid than the state average.

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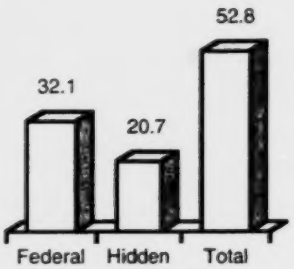
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,508 (32.1)	972 (20.7)	2,480 (52.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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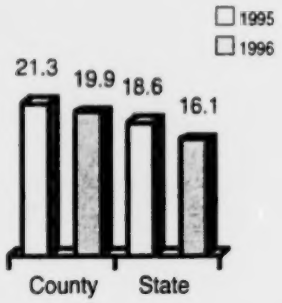
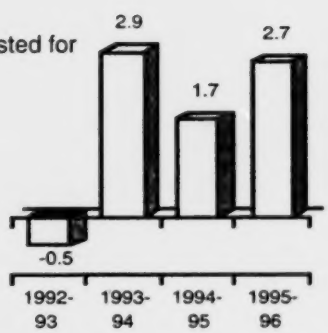
	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,732	21.3	19.9	–1.4
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,247 (–0.5)	18,776 (2.9)	19,104 (1.7)	19,618 (2.7)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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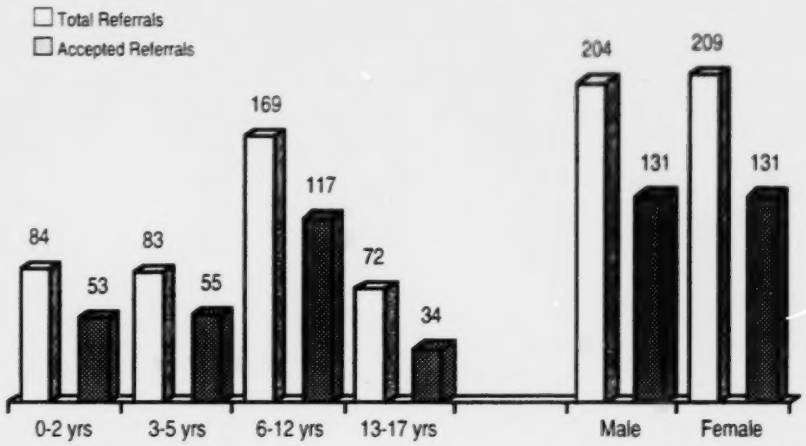
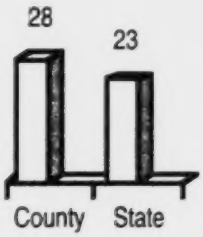


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
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1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

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WASHINGTON kids count

Benton County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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WASHINGTON kids count

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A smaller percent of teens got pregnant and the juvenile arrest rate fell: these were positive signs for Benton County in 1995.

Benton County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	8	1	4	▲ Better	1	4	+3
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	371 (19.8)	392 (21.1)	426 (22.1)	▼ Worse	21.1	22.1	+1.0
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	133 (5.7)	163 (5.5)	154 (5.0)	▲ Better	5.5	5.0	–0.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	1,332 (3.4)	1,309 (3.3)	1,430 (3.6)	▼ Worse	3.3	3.6	+0.3
AR	1,062 (2.7)	1,127 (2.8)	1,258 (3.1)		2.8	3.1	+0.3
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	1,255 (10.2)	2,716 (16.0)	2,546 (14.5)	▲ Better	16.0	14.5	–1.5
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Average 8th grade math scores went up by three points from 1995 to 1996, and are now four points above the national average.

Benton workers did not seem to share the benefits of the strong economy; average wages here actually declined by 0.5 percent, or about $150 per worker, from 1995 to 1996.

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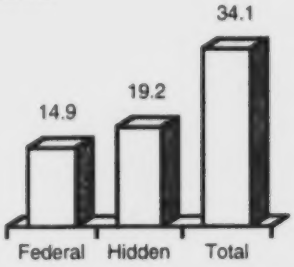
Economic Well-Being

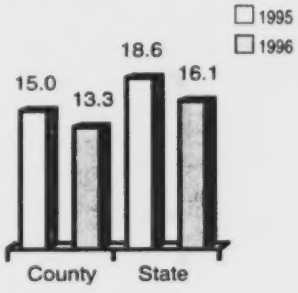
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,911 (14.9)	6,352 (19.2)	11,263 (34.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



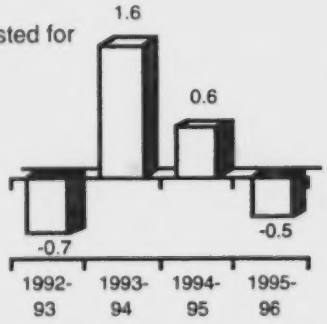
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,020	15.0	13.3	–1.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	29,813 (–0.7)	30,280 (1.6)	30,460 (0.6)	30,305 (–0.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



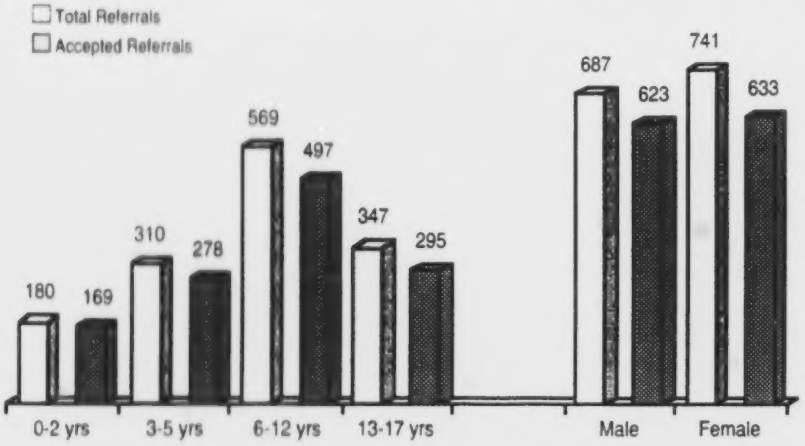
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

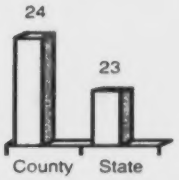
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Benton County	**15,185**	**18,361**	**6,391**	**78,257**	**12,806**	**131,000**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children -1997.*
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.
Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

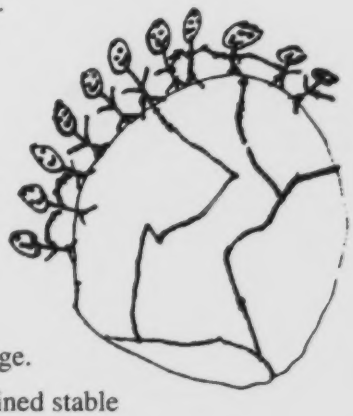
Chelan County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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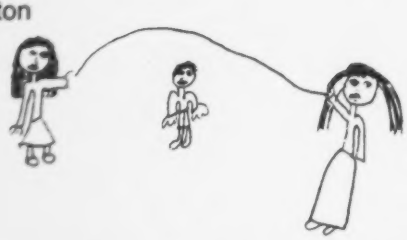


There was a significant 5 point decline in average 8th grade math scores for Chelan students.

Chelan County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	3	1	–4	▼ *Worse*	1	–4	–5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	308 (36.1)	269 (28.3)	208 (21.3)	▲ *Better*	28.3	21.3	–7.0
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	65 (6.7)	67 (6.1)	70 (5.9)	▲ *Better*	6.1	5.9	–0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	444 (2.7)	480 (2.8)	353 (2.0)	▲ *Better*	2.8	2.0	–0.8
AR	287 (1.7)	299 (1.7)	269 (1.5)		1.7	1.5	–0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	631 (12.6)	1,503 (22.3)	1,434 (20.1)	▲ *Better*	22.3	20.1	–2.2
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

A far higher percent of pregnant mothers received adequate and timely prenatal care in 1995 compared with 1994, and a smaller percent of juveniles was arrested.

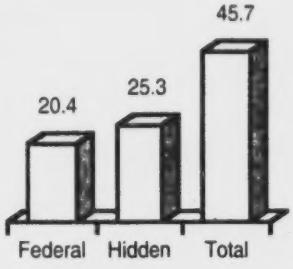
Average wages rose a strong 3.9 percent more than inflation, from under $20,300 in 1995 to just over $21,000 in 1996.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

Economic Well-Being

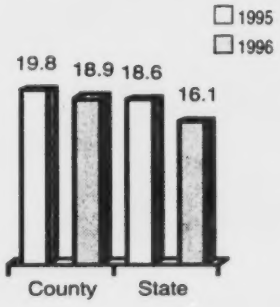
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,810 (20.4)	3,472 (25.3)	6,282 (45.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



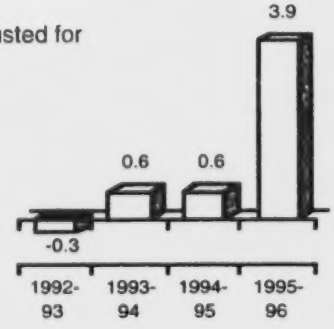
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,840	19.8	18.9	–0.9
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	20,046 (–0.3)	20,158 (0.6)	20,283 (0.6)	21,068 (3.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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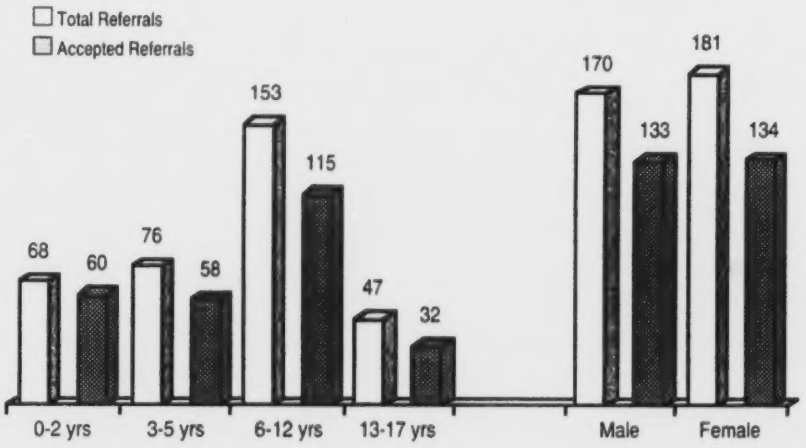

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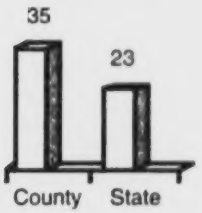

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Chelan County	**7,208**	**7,858**	**2,569**	**34,968**	**8,697**	**61,300**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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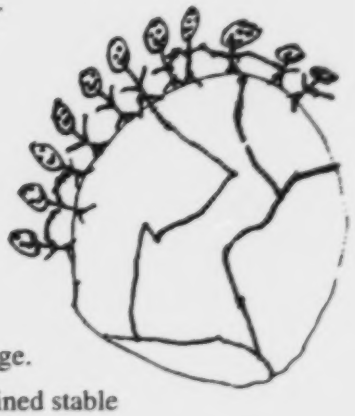

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores went up by two points from 1995 to 1996.

Clallam County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	1	3	5	▲ Better	3	5	+2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	131 (17.8)	124 (19.3)	114 (18.4)	▲ Better	19.3	18.4	–0.9
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	42 (4.0)	37 (3.2)	53 (4.3)	▼ Worse	3.2	4.3	+1.1
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	763 (5.1)	762 (5.0)	610 (4.0)	▲ Better	5.0	4.0	–1.1
AR	437 (2.9)	490 (3.2)	383 (2.5)		3.2	2.5	–0.8
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	611 (11.2)	700 (10.1)	766 (11.0)	▼ Worse	10.1	11.0	+0.9
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Prenatal care and teen pregnancy rates improved, but a higher percent of youth was arrested in 1995, the latest year for which data is available.

Average wages rose 1 percent above inflation in Clallam County in 1996, well below the statewide increase of 3.2 percent.

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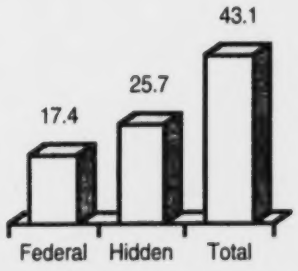
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

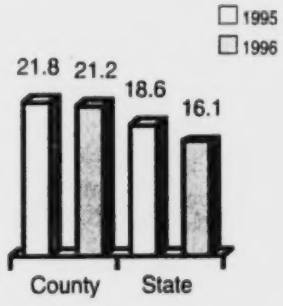
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,337 (17.4)	3,460 (25.7)	5,797 (43.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



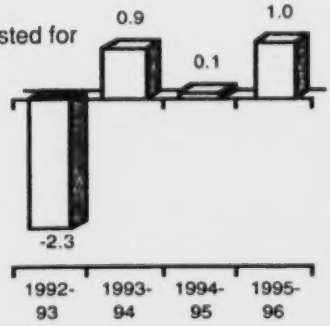
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,608	21.8	21.2	–0.6
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	21,718 (–2.3)	21,923 (0.9)	21,944 (0.1)	22,170 (1.0)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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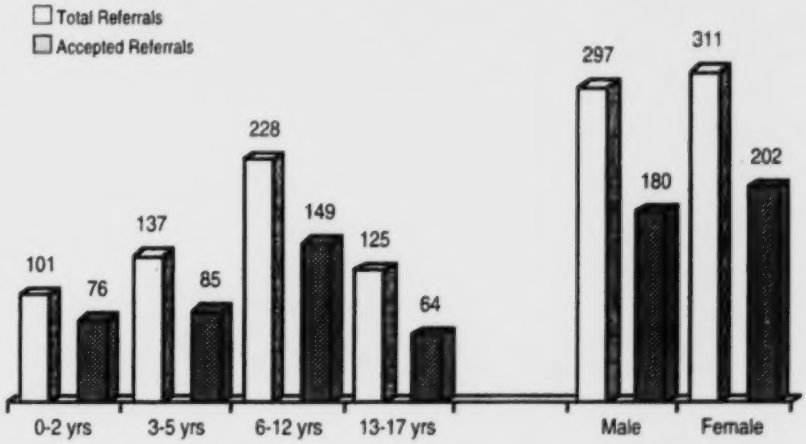
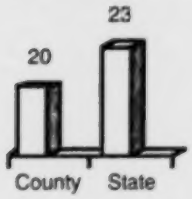


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Clallam County	**5,615**	**7,082**	**2,731**	**36,116**	**13,456**	**65,000**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

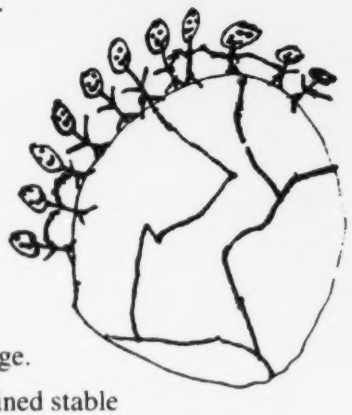
Clark County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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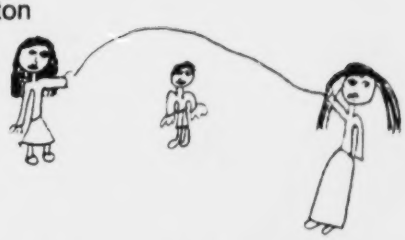


Average 8th grade math scores went up by three points from 1995 to 1996; Clark does slightly better than the state average on this measure.

Clark County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	2	1	4
State	4	3	5

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
1	4	+3

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	681(22.4)	906 (19.9)	964 (20.4)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

Trend: ◆ *No Significant Change*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
19.9	20.4	+0.5

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	275 (6.1)	270 (4.4)	350 (5.4)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

Trend: ▼ *Worse*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
4.4	5.4	+1.0

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996
County–TR	3,243 (4.0)	3,200 (3.8)	2,663 (3.0)
AR	2,337 (2.9)	2,329 (2.8)	1,806 (2.1)
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
3.8	3.0	–0.8
2.8	2.1	–0.7
4.1	3.8	–0.3
2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,977 (7.9)	3,022 (8.2)	2,703 (7.4)
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
8.2	7.4	-0.8

A higher percentage of teenage girls got pregnant, but the juvenile arrest rate fell in Clark County from 1994 to 1995.

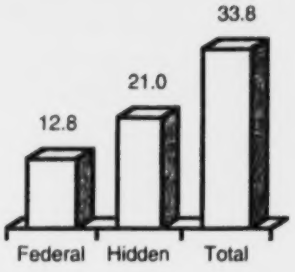
Average wages rose a strong 3.6 percent from 1995 to 1996; the typical worker in Clark County now makes about $27,000 per year.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

Economic Well-Being

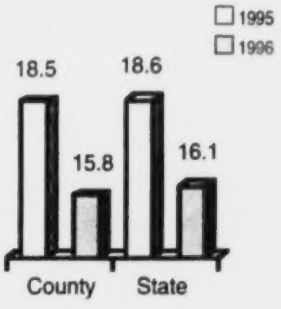
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	8,413 (12.8)	13,871 (21.0)	22,284 (33.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



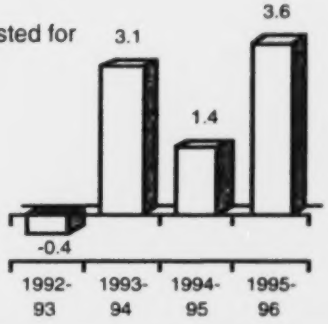
Child Care Burden*–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,260	18.5	15.8	–2.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	24,924 (–0.4)	25,702 (3.1)	26,057 (1.4)	26,993 (3.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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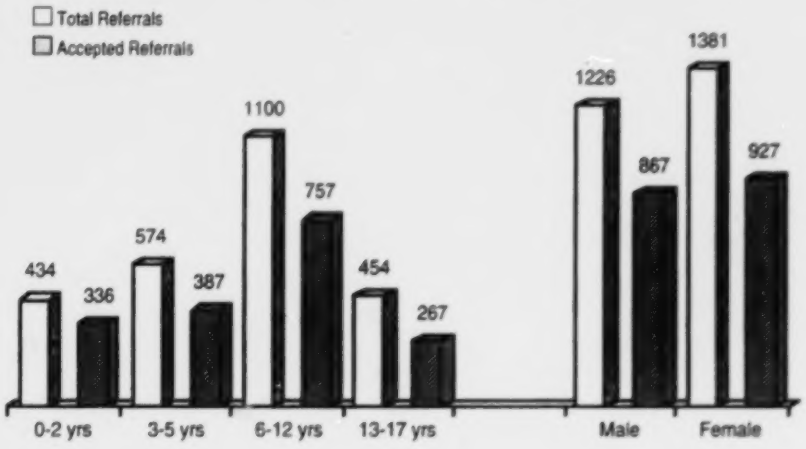

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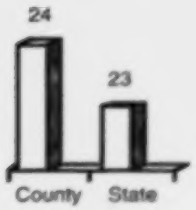

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Clark County	**34,402**	**39,199**	**14,465**	**184,648**	**30,786**	**303,500**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Columbia County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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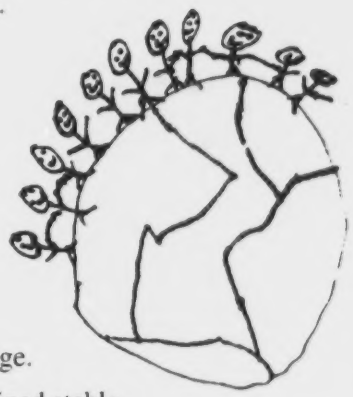

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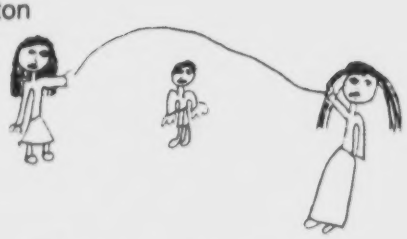

Average 8th grade math scores declined sharply — by 5 points — from 1995 to 1996.

Columbia County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	3	2	–3	▼ Worse	2	–3	–5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	13 (26.0)	14 (31.8)	14 (28.0)	▲ Better	31.8	28.0	–3.8
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	4 (6.0)	3 (3.6)	5 (5.1)	▼ Worse	3.6	5.1	+1.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	57 (5.5)	71 (6.7)	47 (4.5)	▼ Worse	6.7	4.5	–2.3
AR	41 (3.9)	40 (3.8)	30 (2.8)		3.8	2.8	–0.9
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	83 (19.4)	89 (16.4)	114 (22.4)	▼ Worse	16.4	22.4	+6.0
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

There was a recorded significant increase in juvenile arrest rates 1994 to 1995.

Columbia County reported the second-highest (after Klickitat County) increase in average wages from 1995 to 1996, but it still has one of the lowest wage levels among Washington counties.

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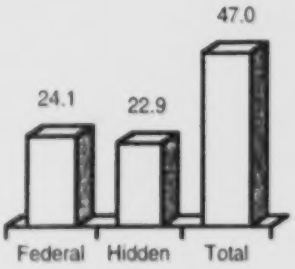
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	234 (24.1)	222 (22.9)	456 (47.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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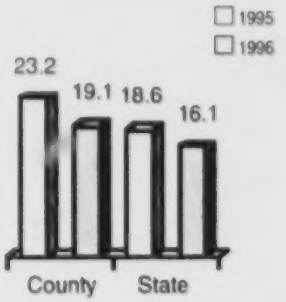
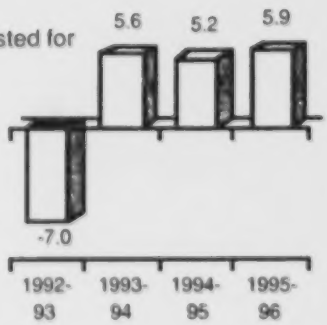
	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,720	23.2	19.1	–4.1
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	17,348 (0.0)	18,312 (5.6)	19,258 (5.2)	20,385 (5.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,4993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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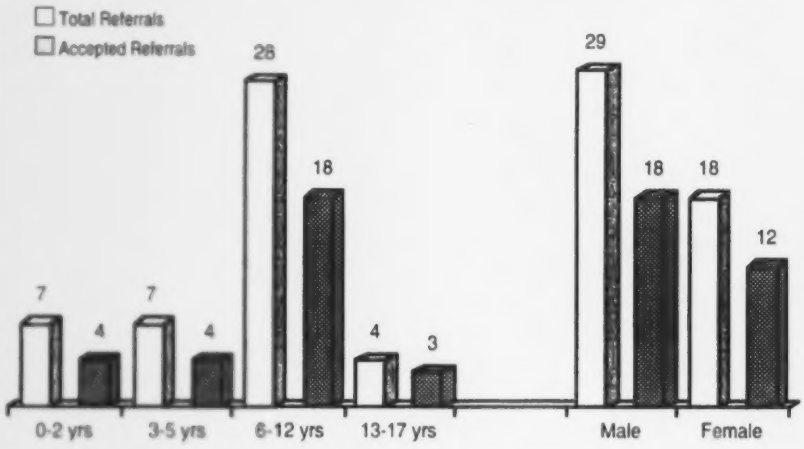
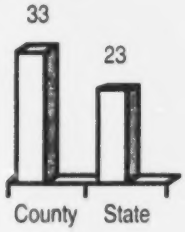


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Columbia County	**377**	**456**	**221**	**2,372**	**774**	**4,200**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Cowlitz County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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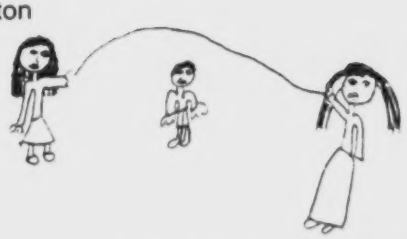

Average 8th grade math scores rose by 4 points, and Cowlitz County students perform somewhat better than the state average.

Cowlitz County 1996 Profile

Education

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ Better	2	6	+4

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	3	2	6
State	4	3	5

Health and Safety

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ Better	18.8	17.1	–1.7

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	264 (23.8)	229 (18.8)	213 (17.1)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ Better	6.1	5.3	–0.8

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	78 (4.5)	117 (6.1)	97 (5.3)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	1,809 (7.5)	2,137 (8.7)	1,907 (7.7)		8.7	7.7	–1.1
AR	835 (3.4)	950 (3.9)	1,123 (4.5)	▼	3.9	4.5	+0.6
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)	Worse	4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,133 (12.6)	769 (6.9)	1,682(15.8)
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▼ Worse	6.9	15.8	+8.9

Small improvements were recorded in prenatal care and een pregnancy rate; however, the rate of juvenile arrests recorded a sharp increase from1994 to 1995.

Cowlitz County did not seem to share the benefits of the strong economy; average wages here actually declined by 0.6 percent, or about $170 per worker, from 1995 to 1996.

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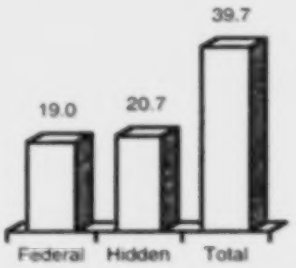
Economic Well-Being

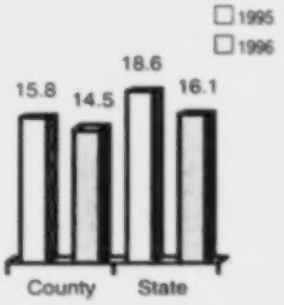
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,128 (19.0)	4,499 (20.7)	8,627 (39.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



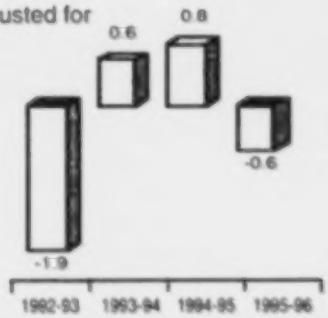
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,912	15.8	14.5	–1.3
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	26,728 (0.0)	26,880 (0.6)	27,082 (0.8)	26,914 (–0.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



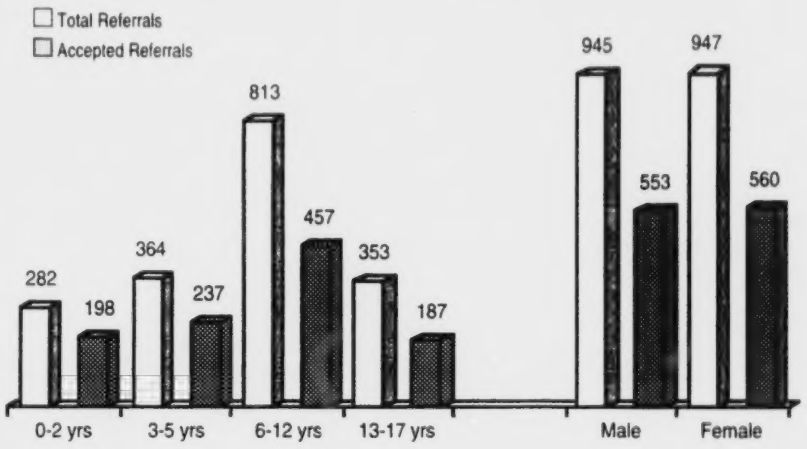
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

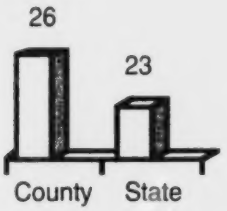
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Cowlitz County	**9,582**	**11,338**	**3,931**	**53,815**	**12,134**	**90,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3392083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Douglas County

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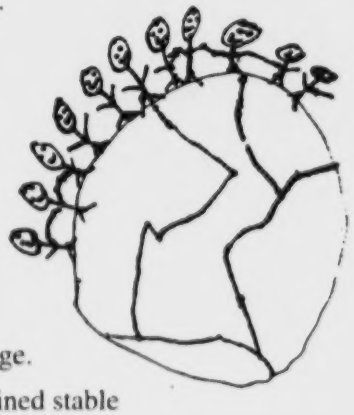

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More than four of five Douglas County babies received adequate and timely prenatal care in 1996, a marked improvement.

Douglas County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	4	–9	–7	▲ Better	–9	–7	+2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	111 (30.5)	115 (26.1)	83 (18.3)	▲ Better	26.1	18.3	–7.8
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	23 (4.6)	20 (3.2)	26 (4.0)	▼ Worse	3.2	4.0	+0.8
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	179 (2.2)	152 (1.8)	102 (1.2)	▲ Better	1.8	1.2	–0.6
AR	91 (1.1)	100 (1.2)	74 (0.9)		1.2	0.9	–0.3
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	135 (5.1)	361 (9.5)	434 (11.6)	▼ Worse	9.5	11.6	+2.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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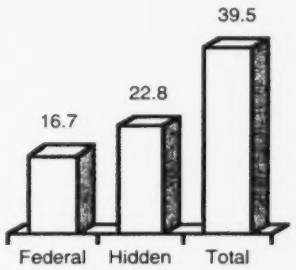
The teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates both rose from 1994 to 1995 in Douglas County.

Average wages rose at half the statewide rate in 1996, and Douglas workers remain among the lowest-earning in the state.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,223 (16.7)	1,676 (22.8)	2,899 (39.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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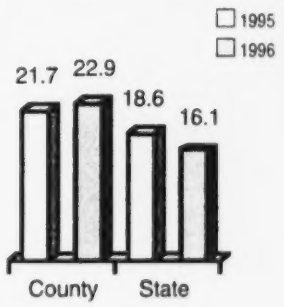
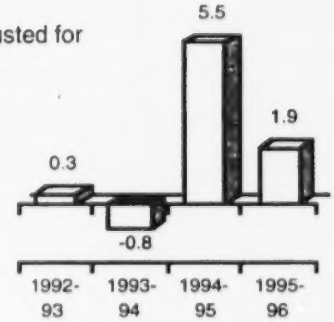
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,744	21.7	22.9	+1.2
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	16,449 (0.0)	16,321 (–0.8)	17,219 (5.5)	17,549 (1.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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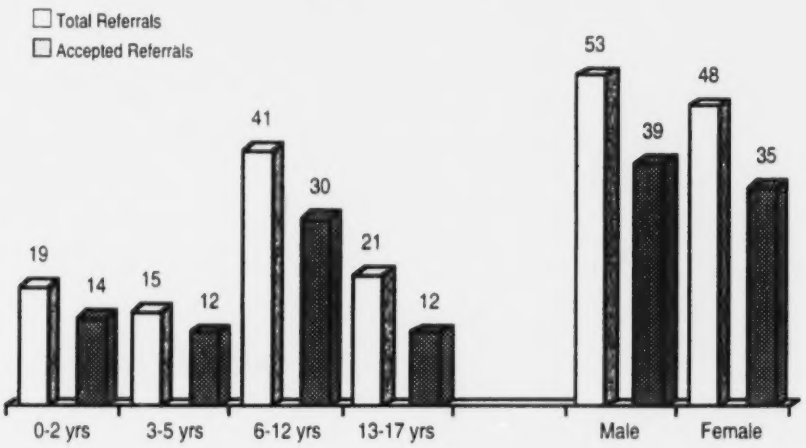
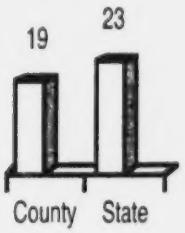


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
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WASHINGTON kids count

Ferry County

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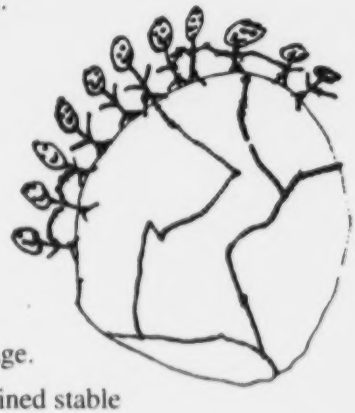

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 4 points, but Ferry County still does somewhat worse than the state average on this measure.

Ferry County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–4	–9	–3	▲ Better	–9	–3	+6
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	22 (23.4)	14 (17.9)	19 (24.7)	▼ Worse	17.9	24.7	+6.8
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	9 (6.8)	4 (na)	4 (na)	◆ No Significant Change	na	na	na
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	98 (4.6)	100 (4.7)	110 (5.1)	▼ Worse	4.7	5.1	+0.4
AR	50 (2.4)	52 (2.5)	62 (2.9)		2.5	2.9	+0.4
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	113 (15.2)	112 (10.3)	83 (8.1)	▲ Better	10.3	8.1	–2.2
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

One in four babies in Ferry County is born to a mother who did not receive adequate and timely prenatal care; however, a smaller percentage of juveniles was arrested in 1995.

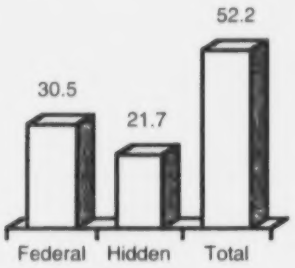
Average wages rose at a rate less than the statewide average: full time wages now average close to $ 24,000 in Ferry County.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

Economic Well-Being

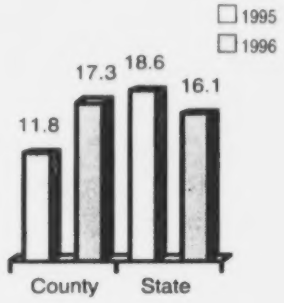
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	596 (30.5)	423 (21.7)	1,019 (52.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



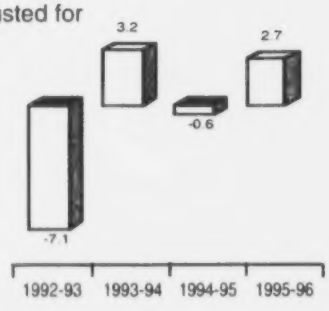
Child Care Burden**– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,030	11.8	17.3	+5.5
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	22,360 (–7.1)	23,078 (3.2)	22,939 (–0.6)	23,564 (2.7)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



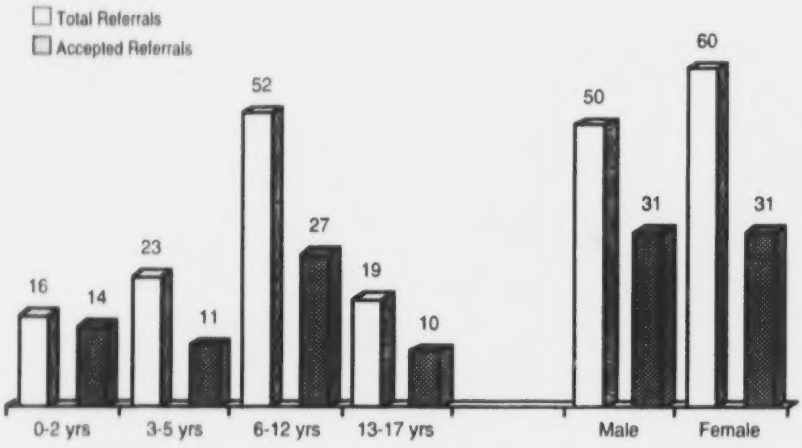
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

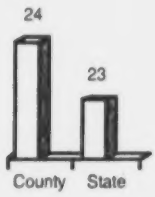
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Ferry County	**737**	**982**	**425**	**4,280**	**776**	**7,200**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children -1997.*
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.
Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

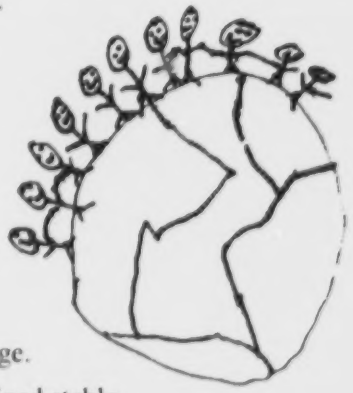
Franklin County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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The proportion of babies born to mothers who did not receive adequate and timely prenatal care in Franklin County is about one of every three, twice the statewide average.

Franklin County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–4	–3	–4	▼ Worse	–3	–4	–1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	206 (28.0)	255 (31.3)	288 (32.5)	▼ Worse	31.3	32.5	+1.2
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	57 (7.4)	94 (8.7)	91 (8.3)	▲ Better	8.7	8.3	–0.4
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	576 (3.8)	595 (3.9)	614 (4.0)	▼ Worse	3.9	4.0	+0.1
AR	466 (3.1)	508 (3.3)	529 (3.5)		3.3	3.5	+0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	324 (8.1)	790 (11.9)	729 (11.2)	▲ Better	11.9	11.2	–0.7
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Both teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates declined slightly in Franklin County in 1995.

Average wages registered a disappointing decline despite statewide growth; Franklin workers remain among the lowest paid in the state.

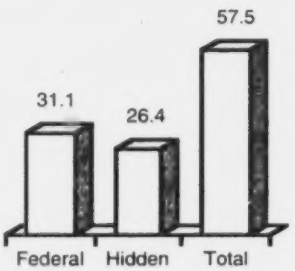
For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

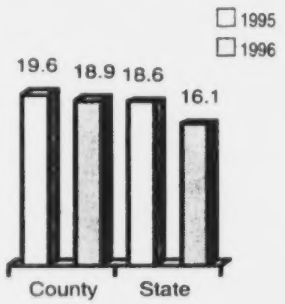
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,921 (31.1)	3,334 (26.4)	7,255 (57.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



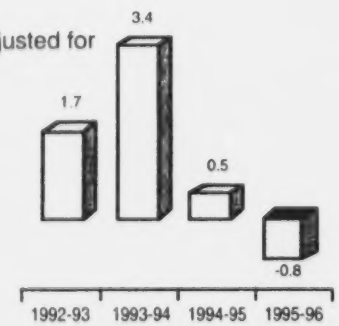
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,792	19.6	18.9	–0.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	20,046 (1.7)	20,726 (3.4)	20,837 (0.5)	20,661 (–0.8)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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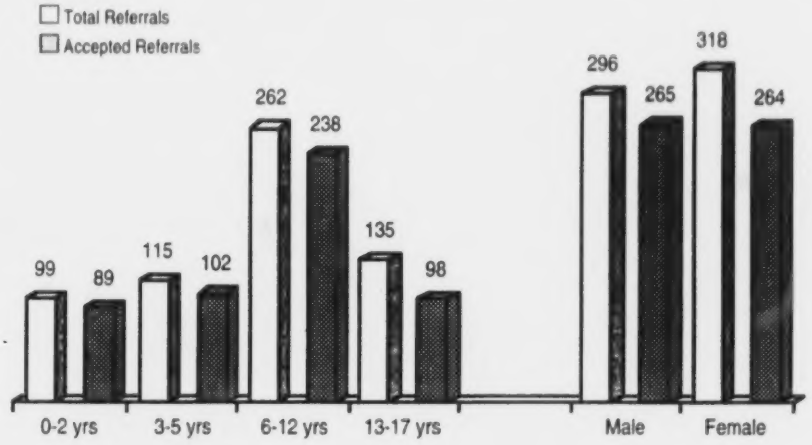
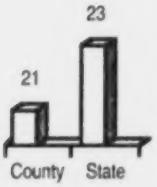


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Franklin County	**6,260**	**6,674**	**2,362**	**24,252**	**4,152**	**43,700**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Garfield County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

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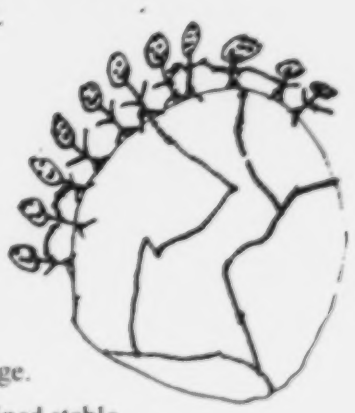
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
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- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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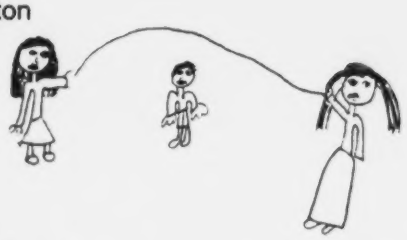

Average 8th grade math scores rose by 5 points from 1995 to 1996. Garfield students now rank among the highest of any County on 8th grade math.

Garfield County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	0	10	15	▲ *Better*	10	15	+5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	4 (14.3)	3 (13.6)	3 (13.6)	◆ *No Significant Change*	13.6	13.6	0.0
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	5 (11.4)	0 (0.0)	1 (na)	◆ *No Significant Change*	0.0	na	na
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	24 (3.8)	28 (4.4)	12 (1.8)	▲ *Better*	4.4	1.8	–2.6
AR	21 (3.3)	13 (2.0)	8 (1.2)		2.0	1.2	–0.8
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	2 (0.8)	27 (8.9)	45 (13.0)	▼ *Worse*	8.9	13.0	+4.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

A higher percentage of juveniles was arrested in 1995, a return toward the 1993 level.

Average wages fell slightly, despite strong statewide growth. Garfield worker's wages are barely $19,000 per year at a time when the state average is $28,900.

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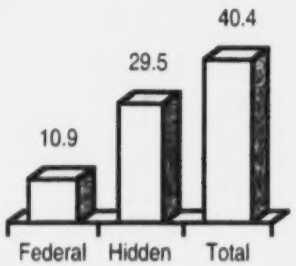
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

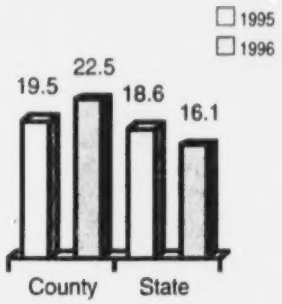
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	63 (10.9)	171 (29.5)	234 (40.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



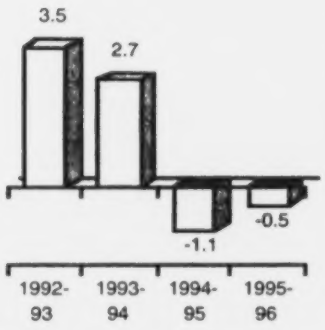
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,100	19.5	22.5	+3.0
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,889 (3.5)	19,407 (2.7)	19,186 (–1.1)	19,089 (–0.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

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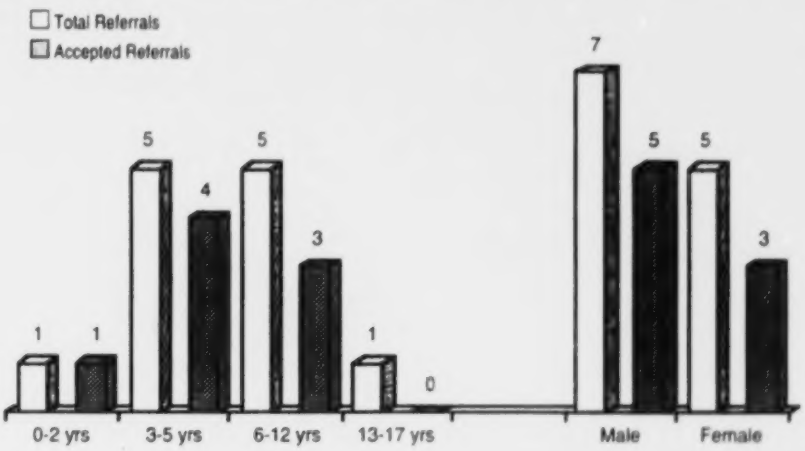
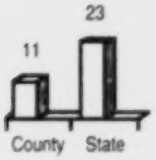


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Garfield County	**204**	**288**	**157**	**1,257**	**494**	**2,400**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

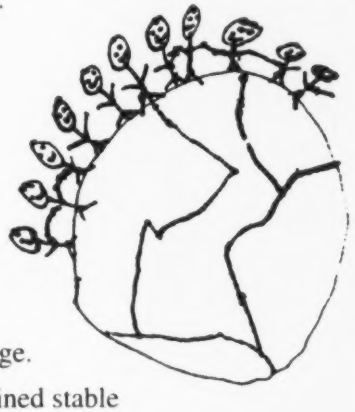
Grant County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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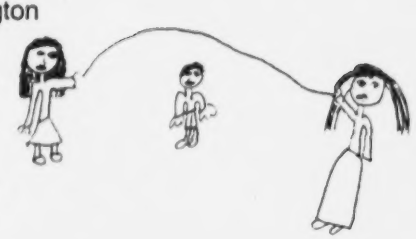

The proportion of Grant County babies born to mothers who did not receive adequate and timely prenatal care increased to more than one in three, twice the statewide rate.

Grant County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–4	–5	–7	▼ Worse	–5	–7	–2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	337 (32.5)	412 (32.5)	437 (34.2)	▼ Worse	32.5	34.2	+1.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	66 (5.8)	86 (5.9)	102 (6.7)	▼ Worse	5.9	6.7	+0.8
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Rate Change 1994-96
County–TR	872 (4.46)	1,037 (5.14)	973 (4.69)	▼ Worse	+0.23
AR	532 (2.72)	488 (2.42)	476 (2.29)		–0.43
State–TR	56,905 (3.82)	58,908 (4.11)	56,093 (3.83)		+0.01
AR	36,791 (2.47)	37,675 (2.63)	37,408 (2.56)		+0.08

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	575 (9.3)	736 (8.3)	786 (9.1)	▼ Worse	8.3	9.1	+0.8
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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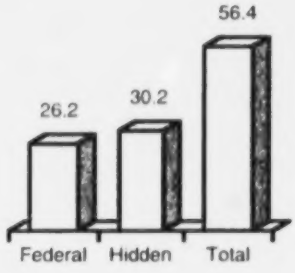
Both the teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates worsened substantially from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages rose at two-thirds the statewide rate in 1996, and Grant County workers are still paid almost a third below the statewide average.

Economic Well-Being

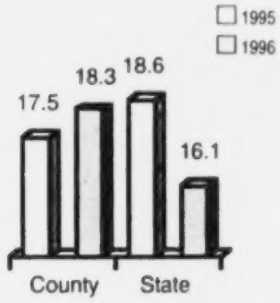
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,454 (26.2)	5,128 (30.2)	9,582 (56.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



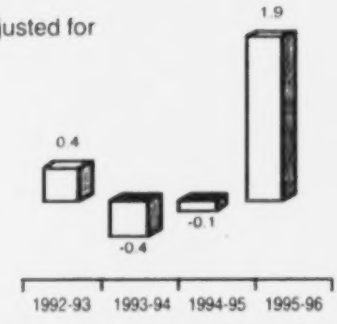
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,516	17.5	18.3	+0.8
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	19,790 (0.0)	19,703 (–0.4)	19,679 (–0.1)	20,054 (1.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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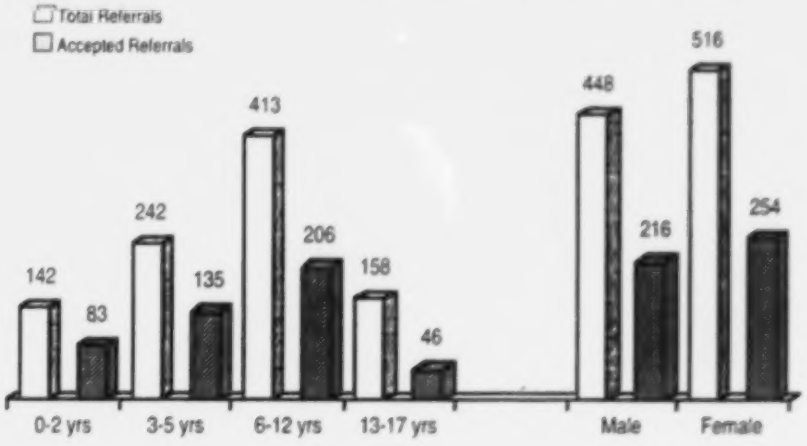

Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Grant County	**8,144**	**9,318**	**3,300**	**37,268**	**8,370**	**66,400**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Gray's Harbor County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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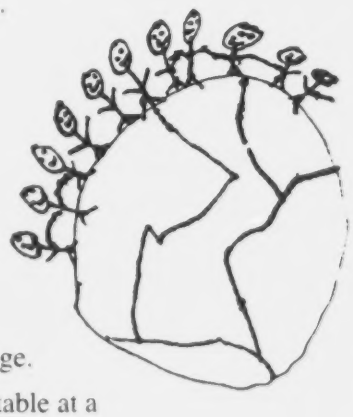

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- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, andwas stable at a worryingly high level for the state as a whole.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores declined by 3 points from 1995 to 1996.

Gray's Harbor County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	2	–1	▼ Worse	2	–1	–3
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	251 (25.1)	168 (20.8)	153 (18.4)	▲ Better	20.8	18.4	–2.4
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	103 (7.7)	72 (5.2)	82 (5.6)	▼ Worse	5.2	5.6	+0.4
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	999 (5.4)	1,128 (6.1)	1,154 (6.2)	▼ Worse	6.1	6.2	+0.1
AR	721 (3.9)	951 (5.1)	1,057 (5.6)		5.1	5.6	+0.5
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	110 (6.3)	458 (20.2)	509 (22.0)	▼ Worse	20.2	22	+1.8
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

A smaller percent of babies was born to mothers who did not receive adequate and timely prenatal care; however, a greater percentage of juveniles was arrested, and the teen pregnancy rate rose, from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages in Gray's Harbor rose a slight 0.7 percent above inflation in 1996, well below the statewide increase of 3.2 percent.

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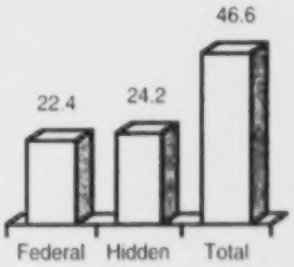
Economic Well-Being

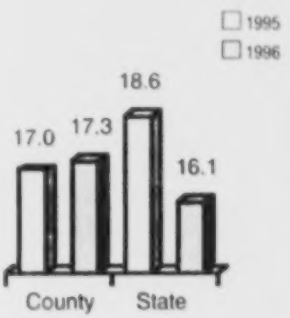
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,756 (22.4)	4,072 (24.2)	7,828 (46.6)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



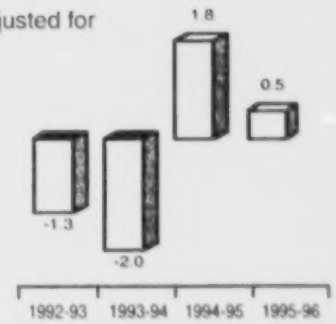
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,032	17.0	17.3	+0.3
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	23,516 (–1.3)	23,048 (–2.0)	23,472 (1.8)	23,586 (0.7)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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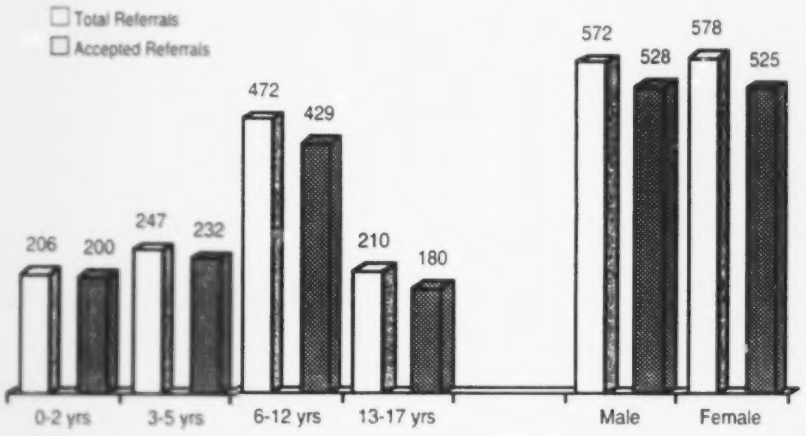

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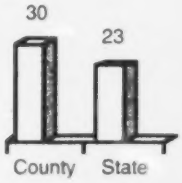

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Gray's Harbor County	**6,921**	**8,640**	**3,200**	**39,027**	**10,412**	**68,200**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Island County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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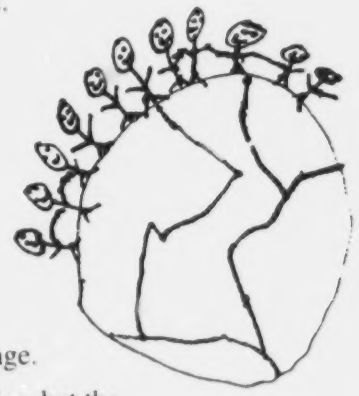

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate pre-natal care in 20 counties and a worse percent in 18.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved and worsened in equal numbers of counties, but the statewide rate was down a substantial 1.2 points.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores in rose by 1 point from 1995 to 1996; the Island County's students outperform most others on this measure.

Island County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	6	7	8	▲ Better	7	8	+1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	226 (24.9)	98 (10.8)	135 (14.5)	▼ Worse	10.8	14.5	+3.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	38 (4.1)	40 (3.5)	47 (3.7)	▼ Worse	3.5	3.7	+0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	733 (4.2)	736 (4.1)	906 (5.0)	▼ Worse	3.0	2.9	–0.1
AR	397 (2.3)	383 (2.2)	429 (2.4)		2.1	2.0	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	455 (8.8)	651 (7.9)	632 (8.7)	▼ Worse	7.9	8.7	+0.8
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The percent of babies born without adequate prenatal care rose sharply from 1995 to 1996, giving back much of the progress made in earlier years. However, the juvenile arrest rate declined slightly from 1994 to 1995.

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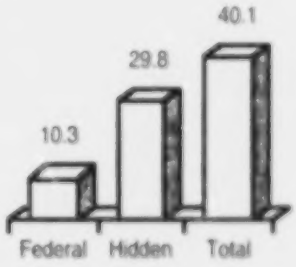
Average wages rose a solid 2.4 percent in 1996 in Island County, but workers are still paid one third less than the statewide average.

Economic Well-Being

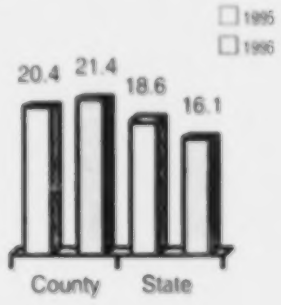
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,560 (10.3)	4,512 (29.8)	6,072 (40.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



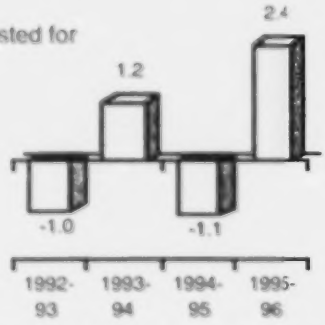
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,296	20.4	21.4	+1.0
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	20,303 (0.0)	20,553 (1.2)	20,336 (–1.1)	20,830 (2.4)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



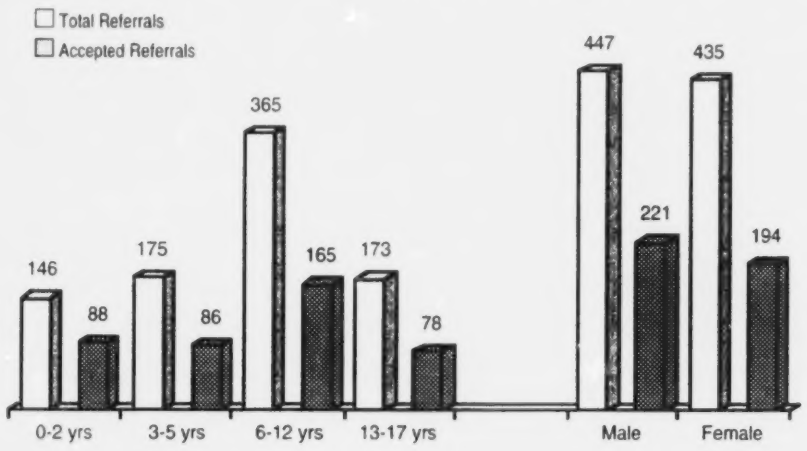
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

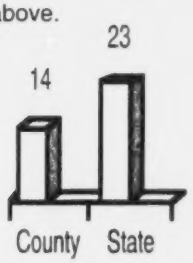
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Island County	**7,585**	**8,011**	**2,602**	**41,882**	**10,220**	**70,300**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

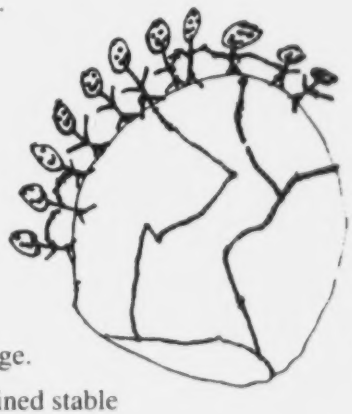
Jefferson County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 14 points from 1995 to 1996. Jefferson County students now outperform most others on this measure.

Jefferson County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	–4	10	▲ *Better*	–4	+10	+14
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	44 (20.1)	25 (11.7)	25 (12.8)	▼ *Worse*	11.7	12.8	+1.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	14 (4.7)	13 (3.1)	15 (3.2)	◆ *No Significant Change*	3.1	3.2	+0.1
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	309 (5.5)	359 (6.2)	306 (5.1)	▼ *Worse*	6.2	5.1	–1.0
AR	153 (2.7)	176 (3.0)	189 (3.2)		3.0	3.2	+0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	84 (5.1)	340 (13.4)	330 (12.2)	▲ *Better*	13.4	12.2	–1.2
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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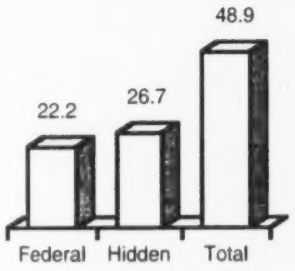
The juvenile arrest rate fell in Jefferson County from 1994 to 1995, but remains 50 percent above the statewide average.

Average wages in Jefferson County rose 2.3 percent in 1996, but remain a third below the state average.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	977 (22.2)	1,179 (26.7)	2,156 (48.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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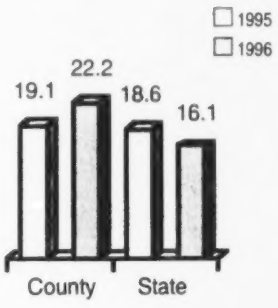
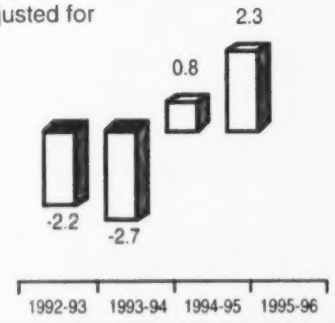
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,224	19.1	22.2	+3.1
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	19,790 (0.0)	19,257 (–2.7)	19,416 (0.8)	19,856 (2.3)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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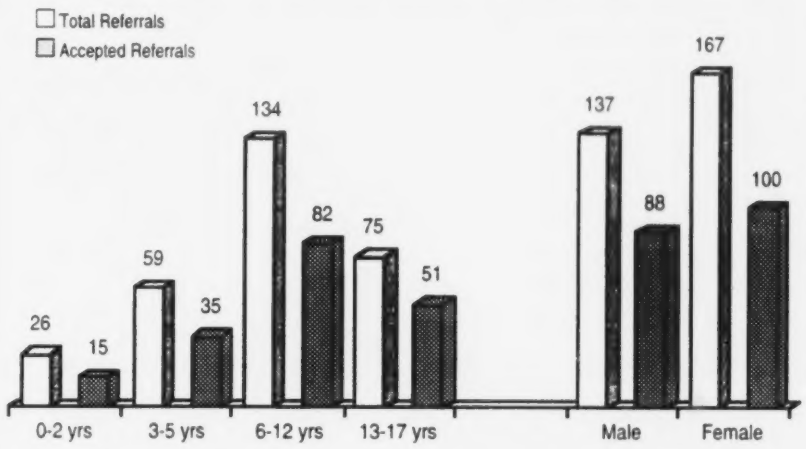
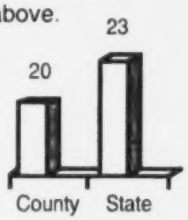


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Jefferson County	**2,153**	**2,727**	**1,078**	**14,630**	**5,112**	**25,700**
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WASHINGTON kids count

King County

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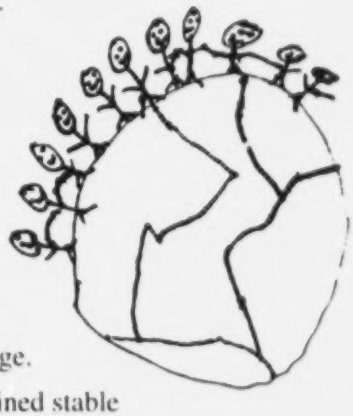

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WASHINGTON kids count

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The percent of babies born without adequate prenatal care improved in King County from 1995 to 1996: still, about one of seven babies did not get adequate prenatal care.

King County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	11	9	12	▲ Better	9	12	+3
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	3,639 (19.2)	2,687 (14.3)	2,442 (13.4)	▲ Better	14.3	13.4	–0.9
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	1492 (5.3)	1361 (5.3)	1294 (4.6)	▲ Better	5.3	4.6	–0.7
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	12,316 (3.2)	11,642 (3.0)	11,375 (2.9)	◆ No Significant Change	3.0	2.9	–0.1
AR	8,986 (2.3)	8,155 (2.1)	8,007 (2.0)		2.1	2.0	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	14,663 (10.6)	15,954 (10.3)	9,750 (5.9)	10.3	5.9	–4.4
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5))	51,120 (8.2)			

**Significant under-reporting for this county*

Teen pregnancies declined for the second straight year, both in total numbers and percent of young women getting pregnant.

As with most other counties in the current economic boom, average wages in King County rose in 1996. King County workers have, by far, the highest earnings in the state.

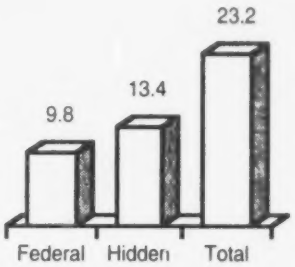
For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

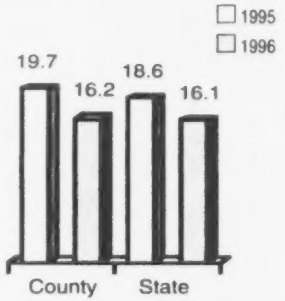
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	32,595 (9.8)	44,772 (13.4)	77,367 (23.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



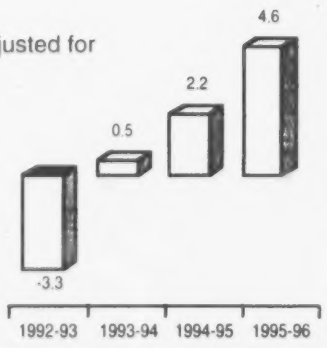
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	5,556	19.7	16.2	–3.5
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	31,997 (–3.3)	32,145 (0.5)	32,854 (2.2)	34,369 (4.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



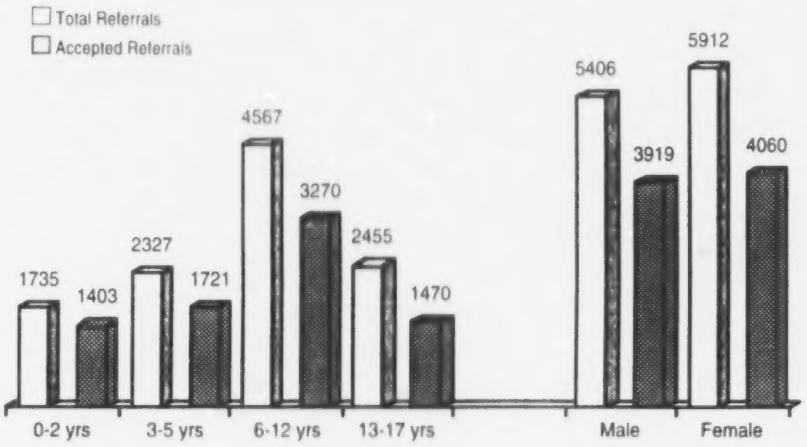
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

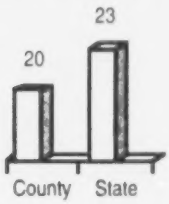
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 King County	**157,804**	**180,145**	**60,238**	**1,053,522**	**177,091**	**1,628,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Kitsap County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of pre-natal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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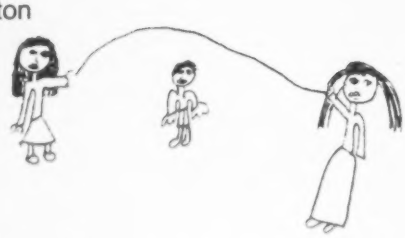

The juvenile arrest rate continued to rise steeply in Kitsap County from 1994 to 1995.

Kitsap County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	0	5	4	▼	5	4	–1
State	4	3	5	*Worse*			

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	780 (28.2)	616 (19.3)	643 (20.0)	▼	19.3	20.0	+0.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)	*Worse*			

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	171 (5.2)	208 (4.8)	189 (4.2)	▲	4.8	4.2	–0.6
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5)	*Better*			

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	2,320 (3.8)	2,577 (4.1)	2,529 (3.9)	▲	4.1	3.9	–0.2
AR	1,540 (2.5)	1,816 (2.9)	1,777 (2.8)		2.9	2.8	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)	*Better*	4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	925 (5.1)	1260 (4.9)	1843 (7.0)	▼	4.9	7.0	+2.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)	*Worse*			

Teen pregnancies declined for the second straight year, both in total numbers and percent of young women getting pregnant.

Average wages registered a disappointing 1.5 percent decline despite the general economic boom.

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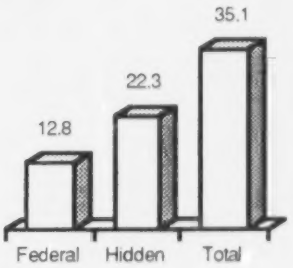
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

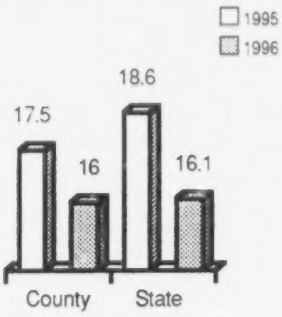
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	6,644 (12.8)	11,553 (22.3)	18,197 (35.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



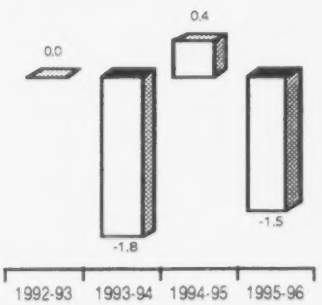
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,164	17.5	16.0	–1.5
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	26,728 (0.0)	26,245 (–1.8)	26,338 (0.4)	25,950 (–1.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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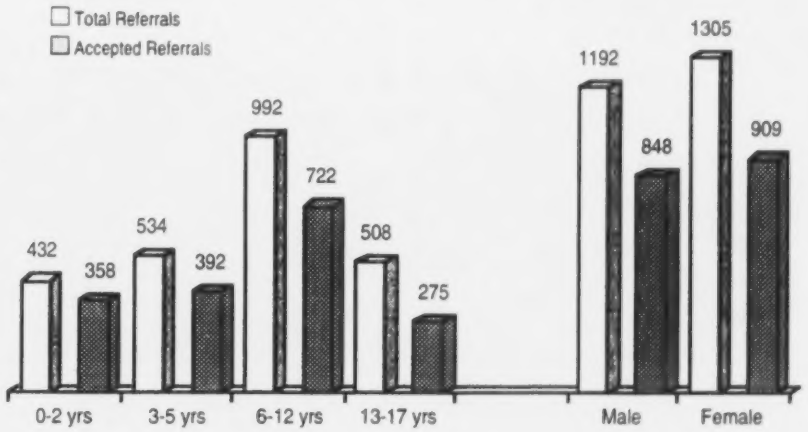
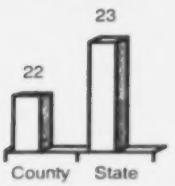


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Kitsap County	**26,002**	**28,761**	**9,484**	**137,507**	**23,126**	**224,700**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

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Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Klickitat County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores in Klickitat County improved by 5 points from 1995 to 1996.

Klickitat County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–4	–6	–1	▲ Better	–6	–1	+5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	70 (28.1)	60 (26.8)	56 (23.5)	▲ Better	26.8	23.5	–3.3
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	10 (3.0)	19 (5.0)	14 (3.0)	▲ Better	5.0	3.0	–2.0
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	333 (6.5)	332 (6.4)	248 (4.7)	▲ Better	6.4	4.7	–1.8
AR	176 (3.5)	163 (3.2)	148 (2.8)		3.2	2.8	–0.4
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	157 (8.1)	228 (9.3)	348 (14.2)	▼ Worse	9.3	14.2	+4.9
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The percent of babies born without adequate prenatal care improved substantially, but remains worse than the statewide average. The juvenile arrest rate registered a sharp increase from 1994 to 1995.

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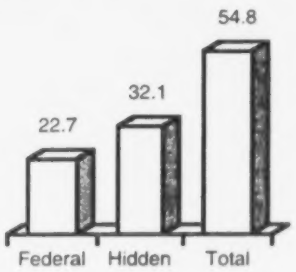
Average wages in Klickitat rose a dramatic 11.6 percent in 1996.

Economic Well-Being

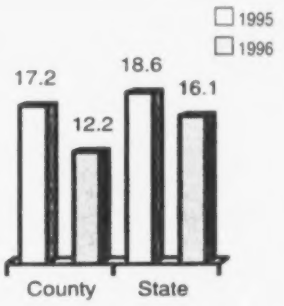
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,092 (22.7)	1,544 (32.1)	2,636 (54.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



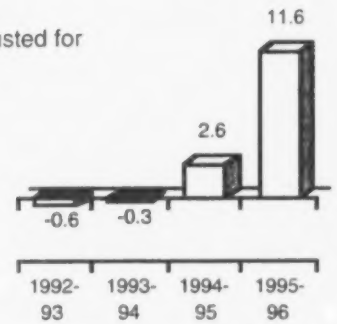
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,048	17.2	12.2	–5.0
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	22,231 (0.0)	22,168 (–0.3)	22,737 (2.6)	25,378 (11.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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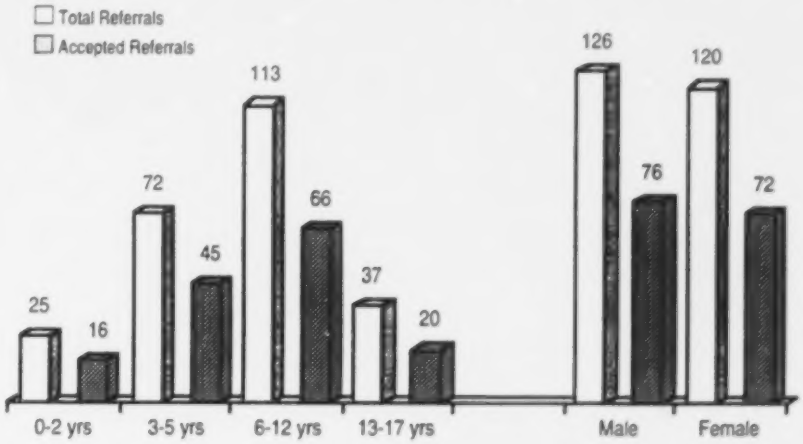

Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Klickitat County	**1,865**	**2,434**	**1,028**	**10,868**	**2,505**	**18,700**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

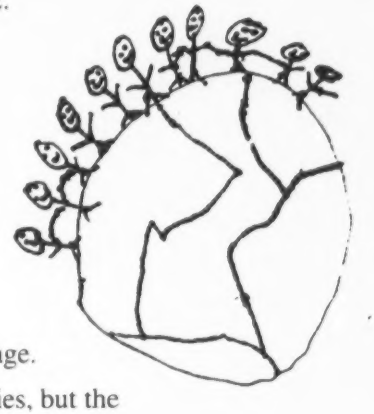
Kittitas County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate pre-natal care in 20 counties and a worse percent in 18.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved and worsened in equal numbers of counties, but the statewide rate was down a substantial 1.2 points.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores fell by 8 points from 1995 to 1996 and are now below the state average.

Kittitas County 1996 Profile

Education

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▼ Worse	5	–3	–8

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	7	5	–3
State	4	3	5

Health and Safety

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ Better	9.8	7.1	–2.7

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	57 (18.2)	32 (9.8)	23 (7.1)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ Better	3.2	1.3	–1.9

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	21 (2.7)	17 (3.2)	9 (1.3)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	379 (5.6)	362 (5.2)	339 (4.8)	▲ Better	3.0	2.9	–0.1
AR	258 (3.8)	233 (3.4)	230 (3.2)		2.1	2.0	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	141 (5.2)	294 (9.8)	358 (11.0)
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▼ Worse	9.8	11.0	+1.2

Although the prenatal care and teen pregnancy pictures did improve, a worrying trend was the continued third straight year increase in juvenile arrest rates.

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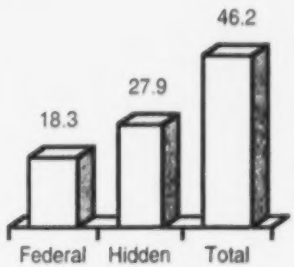
Average wages rose 2.1 percent in 1996, slower than the statewide rate; Kittitas workers remain among the lowest paid in the state.

Economic Well-Being

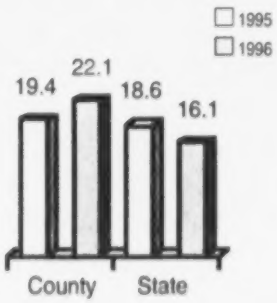
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,005 (18.3)	1,532 (27.9)	2,537 (46.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



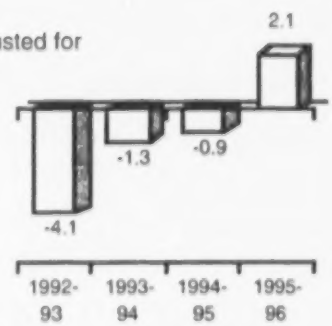
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,936	19.4	22.1	+2.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,889 (0.0)	18,642 (–1.3)	18,466 (–0.9)	18,845 (2.1)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



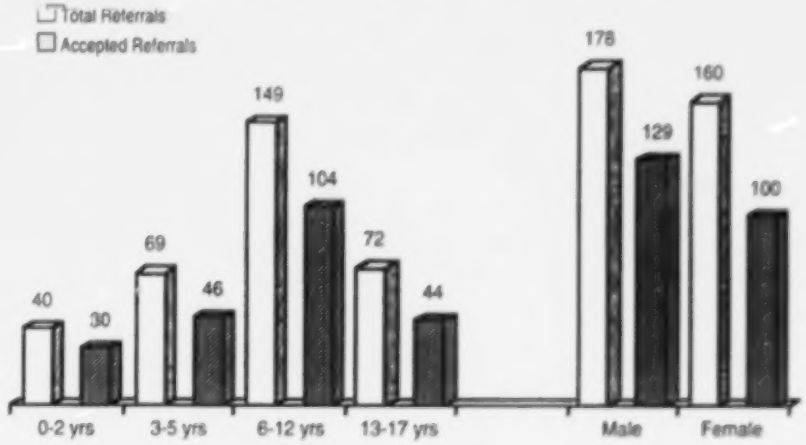
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Kittitas County	**2,584**	**3,052**	**1,493**	**19,971**	**3,700**	**30,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Lewis County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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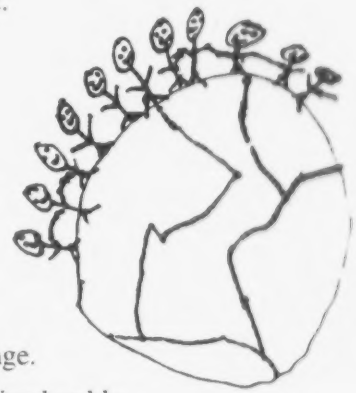

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall..

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

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- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 6 points from 1995 to 1996. Lewis County now performs at the state average on this measure.

Lewis County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–4	–6	0	▲ Better	–6	0	+6
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	216 (26.5)	118 (13.4)	118 (14.0)	▼ Worse	13.4	14.0	+0.6
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	75 (6.1)	79 (5.5)	79 (5.3)	▲ Better	5.5	5.3	–0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	872 (4.8)	987 (5.3)	991 (5.2)	▼ Worse	5.3	5.2	–0.1
AR	660 (3.6)	661 (3.5)	716 (3.8)		3.5	3.8	+0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	747 (11.4)	730 (8.5)	685 (7.9)	▲ Better	8.5	7.9	–0.6
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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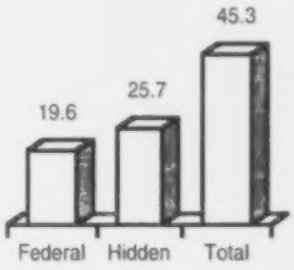
The juvenile arrest rate declined substantially in Lewis County from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages in Lewis County rose 1.9 percent in 1996, lower than the state average of 3.2 percent.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,215 (19.6)	4,220 (25.7)	7,435 (45.3)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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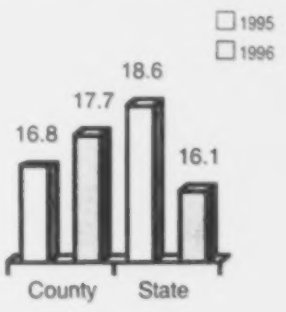
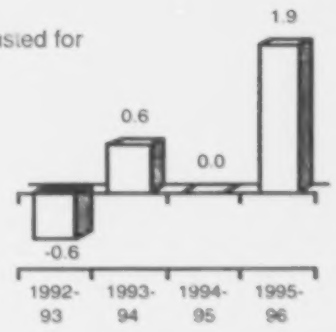
County	4,080	16.8	17.7	+1.0
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	22,745 (0.0)	22,879 (0.6)	22,886 (0.0)	23,327 (1.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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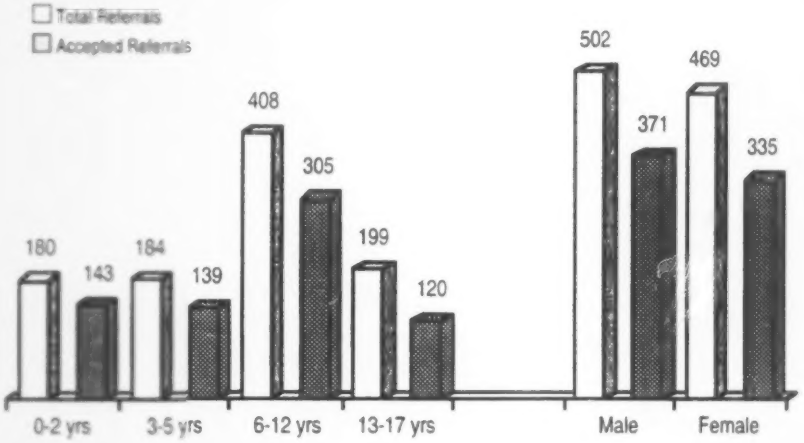
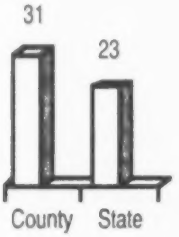


Domestic Violence-
Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Lewis County	**6,977**	**8,636**	**3,505**	**37,802**	**9,780**	**66,700**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

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WASHINGTON kids count

Lincoln County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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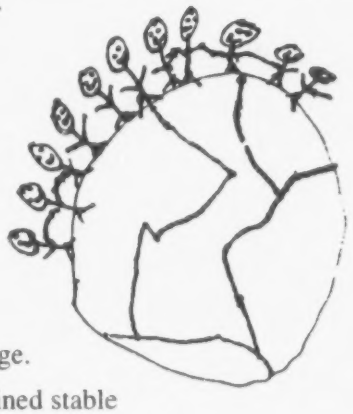

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 5 points from 1995 to 1996 in Lincoln County.

Lincoln County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	9	4	9	▲ Better	4	9	+5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	21 (16.2)	13 (13.7)	14 (14.9)	▼ Worse	13.7	14.9	+1.2
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	7 (3.7)	7 (3.6)	7 (2.9)	▲ Better	3.6	2.9	–0.7
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	104 (4.2)	112 (4.4)	80 (3.1)		4.4	3.1	–1.3
AR	66 (2.7)	82 (3.2)	70 (2.7)		3.2	2.7	–0.5
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)	◆ No Significant Change	4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	8 (0.8)	138 (11.7)	139 (10.6)	▲ Better	11.7	10.6	–1.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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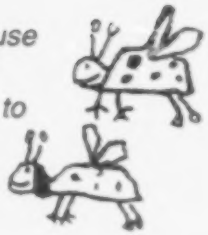
Referrals for child abuse and neglect declined somewhat from 1995 to 1996.

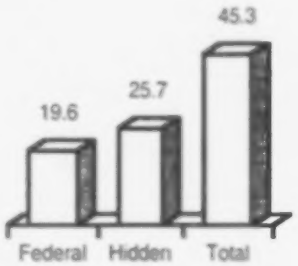


Average wages rose a substantial 4.3 percent, and the child care burden declined, yet Lincoln County workers are still among the lowest paid in the the state.

Economic Well-Being

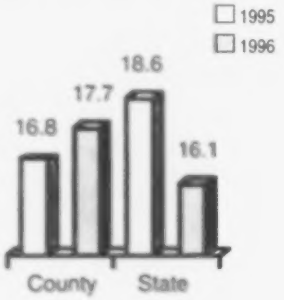
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	422 (5.3)	723 (31.0)	1,145 (49.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



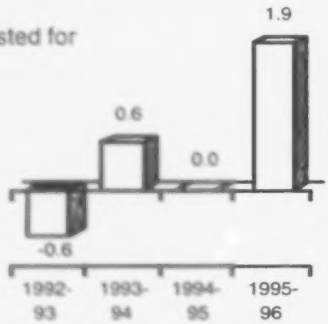
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,252	16.3	18.0	+1.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,889 (0.0)	18,196 (–3.7)	18,295 (0.5)	19,074 (4.3)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



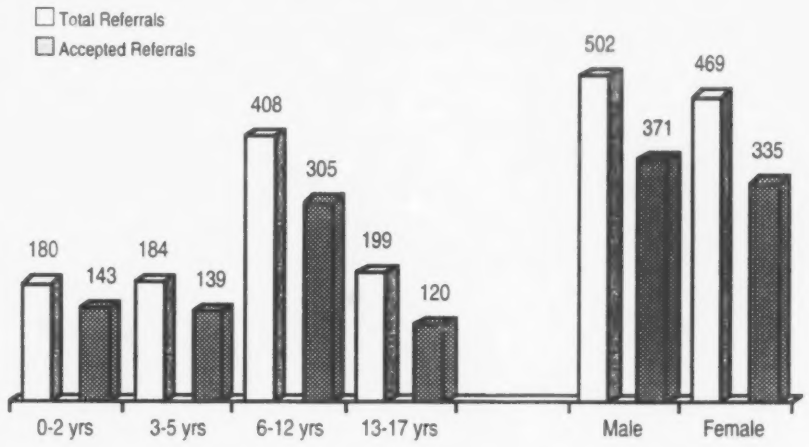
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

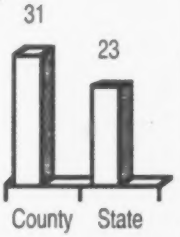
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Lincoln County	**844**	**1210**	**545**	**5,399**	**1,802**	**9,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children -1997.*
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.
Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

Mason County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 3 points from 1995 to 1996, but are still well below the statewide average.

Mason County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–3	–5	–2	▲ Better	–5	–2	+3
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	117 (24.2)	70 (14.0)	82 (16.0)	▼ Worse	14.0	16.0	+2.0
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	37 (5.3)	51 (6.3)	56 (5.7)	▲ Better	6.3	5.7	–0.6
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	675 (5.9)	624 (5.3)	738 (6.1)	▼ Worse	3.5	6.1	0.8
AR	366 (3.2)	383 (3.3)	534 (4.4)		3.3	4.4	1.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	167 (4.4)	324 (6.2)	341 (6.3)	◆ No Significant Change	6.2	6.3	+0.1
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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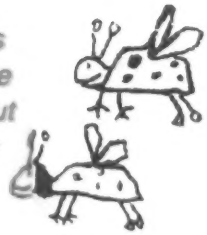
The percent of babies born without adequate prenatal care rose, but teen pregnancy rates declined.

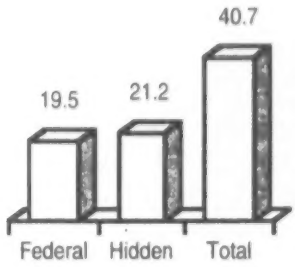


Average wages in Mason County rose 1.2 percent in 1996, but the increase fell below the statewide average of 3.2 percent.

Economic Well-Being

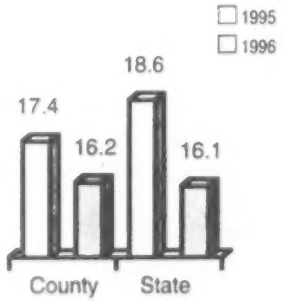
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,1817 (19.5)	1,975 (21.2)	3,792 (40.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



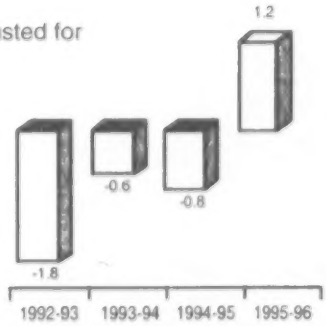
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,672	17.4	16.2	–1.2
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	23,002 (0.0)	22,874 (–0.6)	22,696 (–0.8)	22,964 (1.2)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

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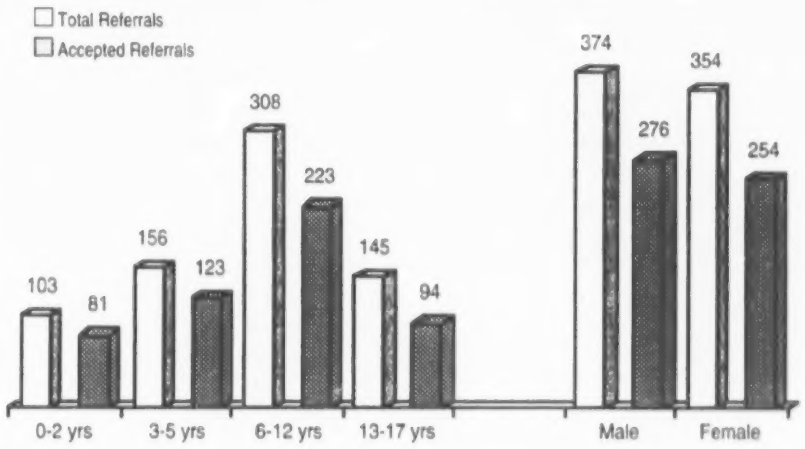
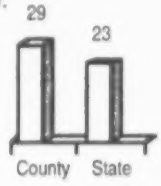


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Mason County	**4,412**	**5,495**	**2,218**	**27,057**	**7,518**	**46,700**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Okanogan County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

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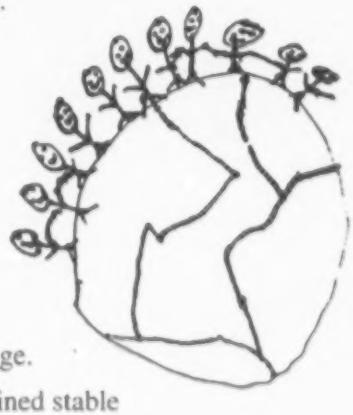

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We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 2 points from 1995 to 1996, but remain below the statewide average.

Okanogan County 1996 Profile

Education

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*							
County	–2	–5	–3	▲ Better	–5	–3	+2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*							
County	168 (34.4)	171 (30.5)	137 (25.8)	▲ Better	30.5	25.8	–4.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				
Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995				
County	35 (5.5)	37 (5.2)	63 (7.7)	▼ Worse	5.2	7.7	+2.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				
Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).							
	1994	1995	1996				
County–TR	540 (5.1)	575 (5.3)	470 (4.3)	▲ Better	5.3	4.3	–1.0
AR	289 (2.7)	313 (2.9)	247 (2.2)		2.9	2.2	–0.6
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0
Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	▼ Worse	11.1	11.9	+0.8
County	211 (5.9)	518 (11.1)	584 (11.9)				
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (12.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

For more information
contact Washington
Kids Count at
(206) 685-7613.

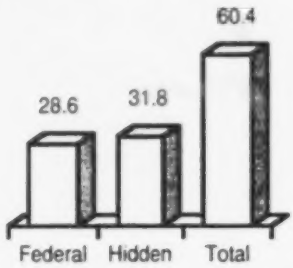
The percent of mothers not getting adequate prenatal care improved substantially; but teen pregnancy rates increased, as did the juvenile arrest rate.

Average wages in Okanogan County are the lowest in the state; they increased only 0.5 percent from 1995 to 1996, below the statewide 3.2 percent.

Economic Well-Being

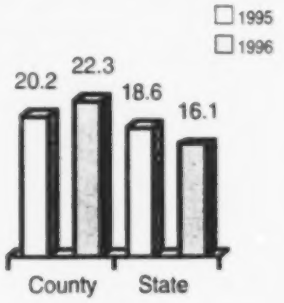
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,674 (28.6)	2,966 (31.8)	5,640 (60.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



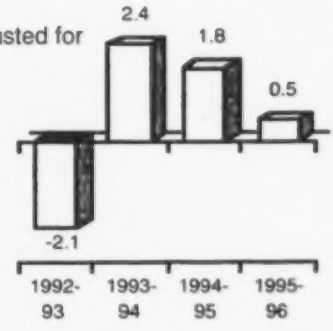
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,612	20.2	22.3	+2.1
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	16,577 (0.0)	16,976 (2.4)	17,276 (1.8)	17,364 (0.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



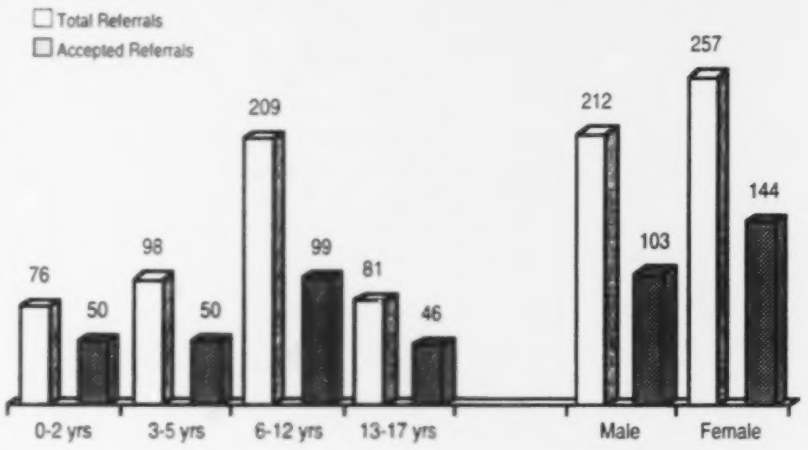
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

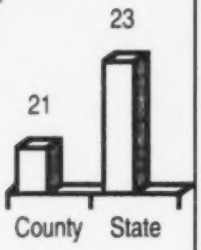
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Okanogan County	**4,156**	**5,010**	**1,883**	**21,495**	**4,956**	**37,500**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

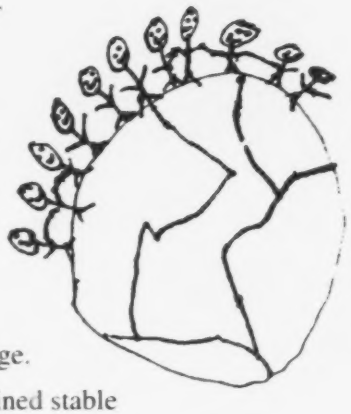
Pacific County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores fell by 5 points from 1995 to 1996 in Pacific County.

Pacific County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–10	2	–3	▼ Worse	2	–3	–5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	55 (23.3)	46 (22.1)	46 (22.2)	◆ No Significant Change	22.1	22.2	+0.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	16 (5.1)	19 (5.1)	21 (5.3)	▼ Worse	5.1	5.3	+0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	245 (5.1)	270 (5.5)	225 (4.5)	▼ Worse	5.5	4.5	–1.0
AR	191 (3.9)	193 (3.9)	159 (3.2)		3.9	3.2	–0.7
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	79 (4.6)	161 (6.9)	136 (6.1)	▼ Worse	6.9	6.1	–0.8
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The teen pregnancy rate increased slightly, but the juvenile arrest rate fell substantially.

Average wages in Pacific County rose 1.2 percent in the last year, and Pacific workers are still paid far less than the statewide average.

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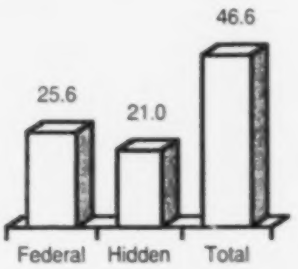
Economic Well-Being

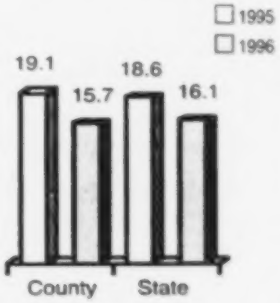
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,108 (25.6)	908 (21.0)	2,016 (46.6)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



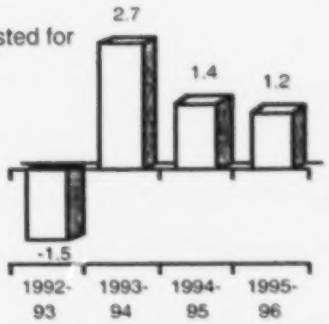
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	2,904	19.1	15.7	–3.4
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,376 (0.0)	18,876 (2.7)	19,138 (1.4)	19,377 (1.2)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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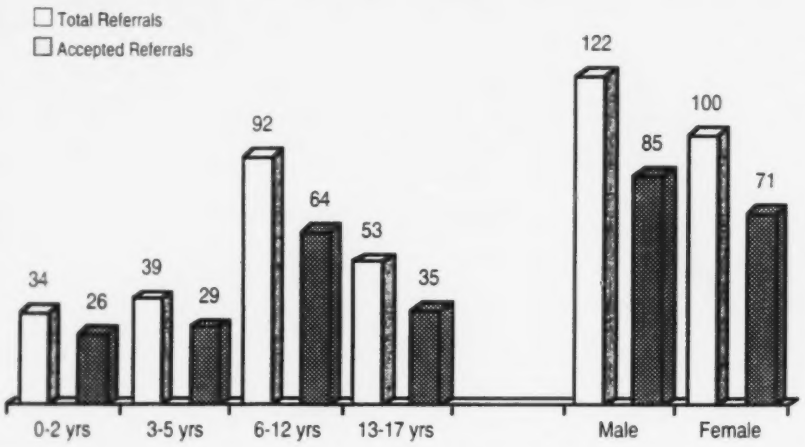

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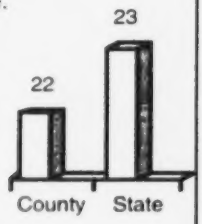

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Pacific County	**1,804**	**2,287**	**876**	**11,498**	**4,635**	**21,100**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Pend Oreille County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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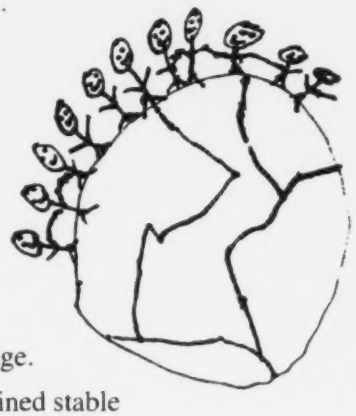

Health, safety and education are improving:

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rebounded 8 points in 1996, up from the low performance reported for 1995.

Pend Oreille County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	–10	–2	▲ Better	–10	–2	+8
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	29 (22.1)	46 (30.7)	37 (30.3)	◆ No Significant Change	30.7	30.3	–0.4
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	13 (6.7)	14 (5.5)	17 (6.2)	▼ Worse	5.5	6.2	+0.7
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	198 (6.5)	187 (6.1)	159 (5.0)	▲ Better	6.1	5.0	–1.1
AR	91 (3.0)	81 (2.6)	91 (2.8)		2.6	2.8	+0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.5)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	23 (2.0)	119 (7.8)	129 (9.3)	▼ Worse	7.8	9.3	+1.5
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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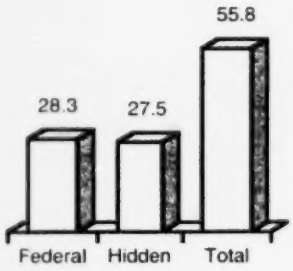
The teen pregnancy rate increased, as did the rate of juvenile arrests.

Although average wages did increase, the rise was a very modest 1.6 percent, half the statewide rate of gain.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	739 (28.3)	717 (27.5)	1,456 (55.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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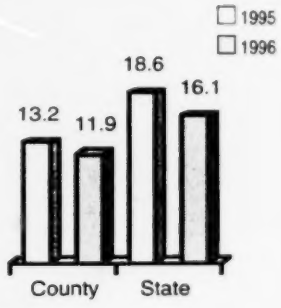
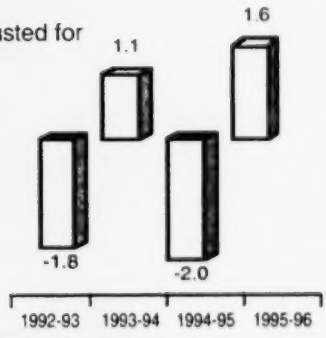
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	2,904	13.2	11.9	–1.3
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	24,416 (0.0)	24,692 (1.1)	24,187 (–2.0)	24,574 (1.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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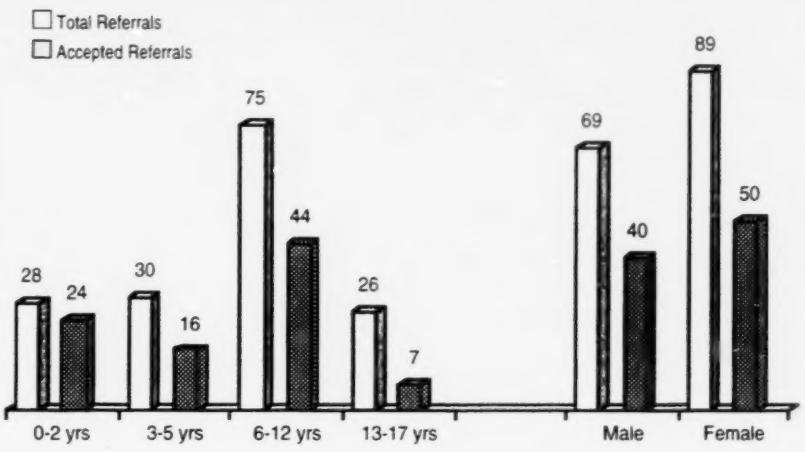
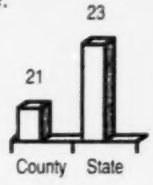


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Pend Oreille County	**1,213**	**1,379**	**606**	**6,294**	**1,608**	**11,100**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

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WASHINGTON kids count

Pierce County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

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- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by a point from 1995 to 1996, up to the statewide average.

Pierce County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–1	4	5	▲ Better	4	5	+1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	2,515 (26.5)	1,614 (19.0)	1,623 (17.9)	▲ Better	19.0	17.9	–1.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	766 (6.4)	736 (5.9)	722 (5.6)	▲ Better	5.9	5.6	–0.3
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	8,308 (4.6)	8,267 (4.5)	7,461 (4.0)	▲ Better	4.5	4.0	–0.5
AR	4,870 (2.7)	4,435 (2.4)	4,186 (2.3)		2.4	2.3	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	4,583 (7.7)	6,292 (8.4)	5,096 (6.7)	▲ Better	8.4	6.7	–1.7
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The teen pregnancy rate fell, and the juvenile arrest rate dropped substantially from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages increased by 1.5 percent, about half the statewide rate of gain.

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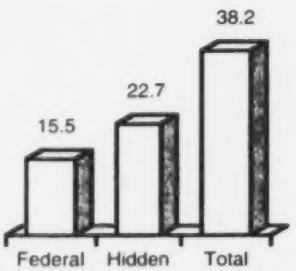
Economic Well-Being

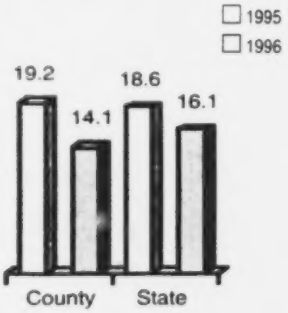
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	24,088 (15.5)	34,535 (22.7)	58,623 (38.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



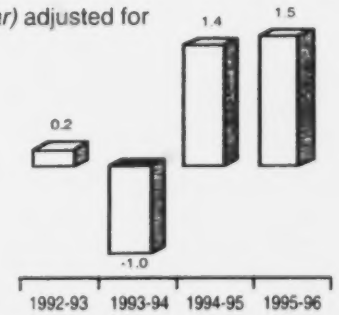
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,612	19.2	14.1	–5.1
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	25,058 (0.2)	24,812 (–1.0)	25,170 (1.4)	25,545 (1.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



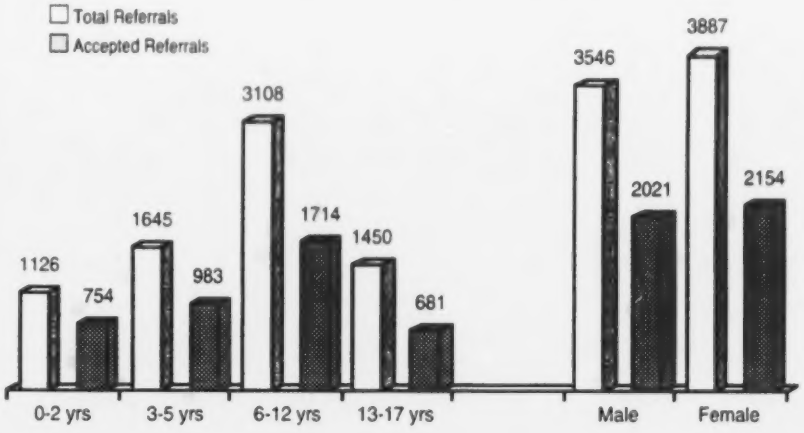
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

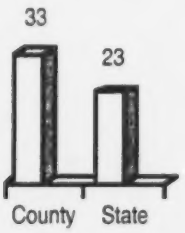
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Pierce County	**74,914**	**82,154**	**28,023**	**409,774**	**70,335**	**665,200**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

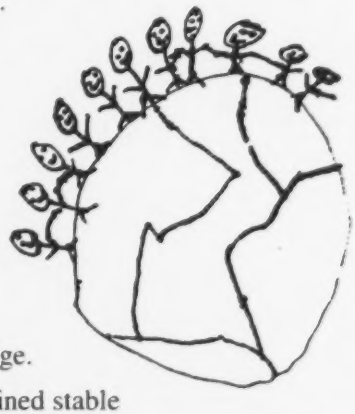
San Juan County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care, and the juvenile arrest rate fell substantially.

San Juan County 1996 Profile

Education

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▼ *Worse*	14	12	–2

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	10	14	12
State	4	3	5

Health and Safety

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ *Better*	18.6	15.6	–3.0

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	30 (27.3)	19 (18.6)	15 (15.6)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

	4.1	na	na*

* *Too small to report*

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	3 (2.5)	7 (4.1)	2 (na)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

County–TR	2.2	2.7	+0.5
AR	1.4	1.8	+0.4
State–TR	4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	2.6	2.6	0.0

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996
County–TR	55 (2.1)	61 (2.2)	75 (2.7)
AR	38 (1.4)	38 (1.4)	50 (1.8)
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)

▼ *Worse*

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	94 (13.5)	153 (14.2)	105 (8.6)
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)

	14.2	8.6	–5.6

▲ *Better*

Although average 8th grade math scores slipped by 2 points from 1995 to 1996, San Juan students continues to perform at the top of the state.

Average wages declined 1.1 percent in San Juan County from 1995 to 1996, opposite the statewide growth trend; the average San Juan worker earns below $20,000 a year.

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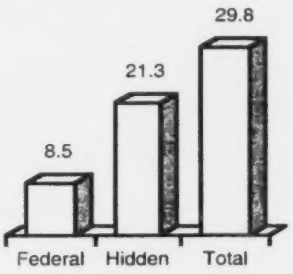
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	171 (8.5)	431 (21.3)	602 (29.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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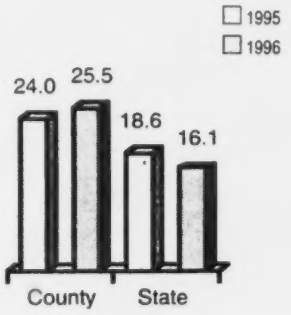
	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,656	24.0	25.5	+1.4
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



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	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	18,834 (0.5)	19,265 (2.3)	19,357 (0.5)	19,138 (–1.1)
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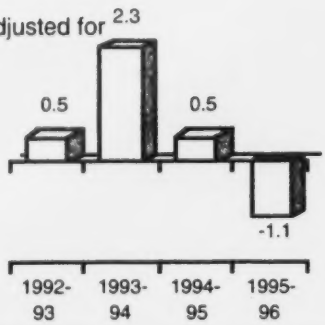

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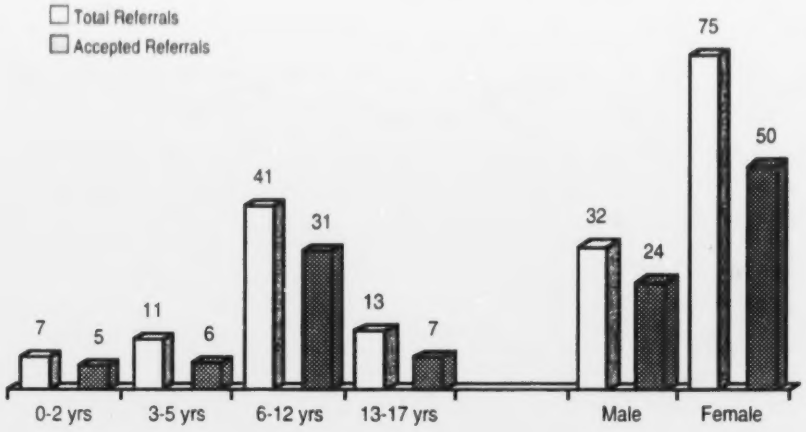

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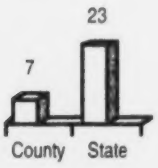

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Population by Age

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1996 San Juan County	**1,024**	**1,264**	**476**	**7,315**	**2,321**	**12,400**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

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WASHINGTON kids count

City of Seattle

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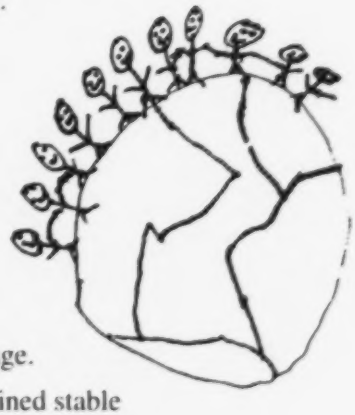

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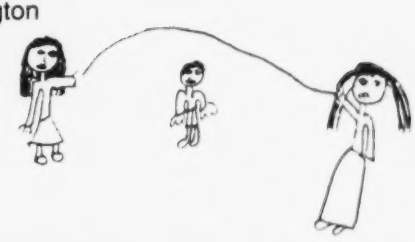

Eighth grade math scores rose by two points from 1995 to 1996, and are now equal to the national average, but three points below the King County average.

City of Seattle 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	3	–2	0	▲ Better	–2	0	+2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	N/A	1,006 (16.9)	888 (15.2)	▲ Better	16.9	15.2	–1.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	na	540 (8.6)	463 (7.1)	▲ Better	8.6	7.1	–1.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals *(and rate per 100 population).*

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Change
City–TR	5,685	5,464	5,382	▲ Better	–82
AR	4,501	4,122	3,905		–217
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		

Juvenile Arrests– Number and rate per 100 *(state)* or 1000 *(city)* population of arrests for juveniles, age 10-17.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	N/A	6,795 (1.3)	5,283 (1.0)	▲ Better	1.3	1.0	–0.3
State	43,459 (1.0)	57,773 (1.1)	51,120 (0.9)				

Teen pregnancy rates improved significantly, falling from 3.2 to 2.4 percent in 1996; juvenile arrests declined substantially in 1995, with 1,500 fewer arrests made than in 1994.

There was a decline in the number of children referred to and accepted by Child Protective Services for abuse or neglect.

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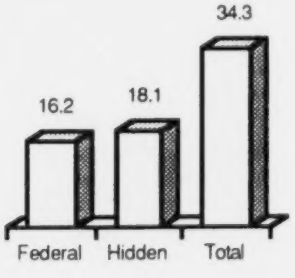
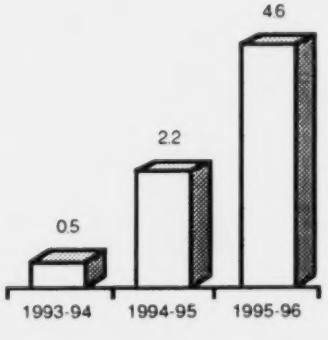
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
City	13,279 (16.2)	14,823 (18.1)	28,102 (34.3)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	31,997	32,145 (0.5)	32,854 (2.2)	34,369 (4.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



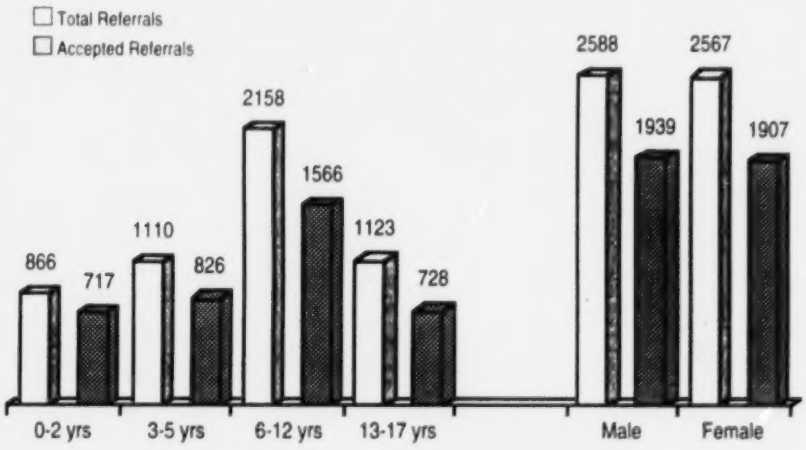
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

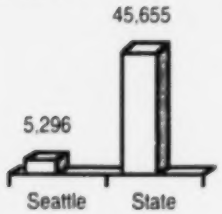
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported in 1996.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 King County	**157,804**	**180,145**	**60,238**	**1,053,522**	**177,091**	**1,628,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

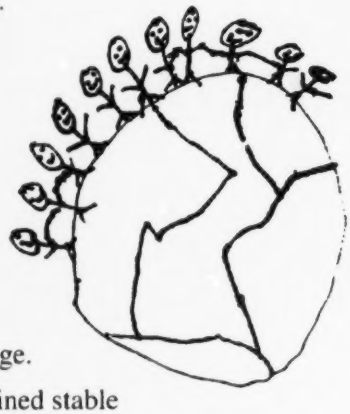
Skagit County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores were unchanged from 1995 to 1996, 7 points worse than the statewide average.

Skagit County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–1	–2	–2	◆ No Significant Change	–2	–2	0
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	278 (25.6)	316 (24.8)	295 (23.7)	▲ Better	24.8	23.7	–1.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	72 (5.1)	97 (5.3)	92 (4.9)	▲ Better	5.3	4.9	–0.4
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	671 (2.7)	719 (2.9)	859 (3.3)	▼ Worse	2.9	3.3	+0.5
AR	380 (1.5)	447 (1.8)	542 (2.1)		1.8	2.1	+0.3
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	1097 (15.1)	1364 (12.8)	1613 (14.8)	▼ Worse	12.8	14.8	+2.0
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

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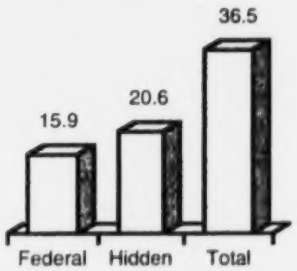
Teen pregnancy rates fell slightly, but juvenile arrest rates increased substantially from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages declined 1.6 percent in Skagit County from 1995 to 1996, running against the statewide trend of positive growth.

Economic Well-Being

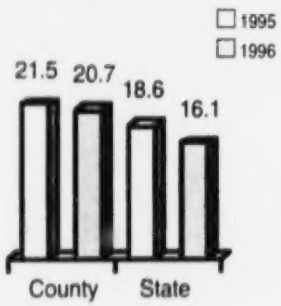
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,229 (8.1)	4,189 (20.6)	7,418 (36.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



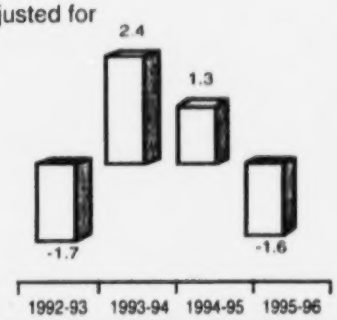
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,536	21.5	20.7	–0.8
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	21,845 (0.0)	22,378 (2.4)	22,660 (1.3)	22,309 (–1.6)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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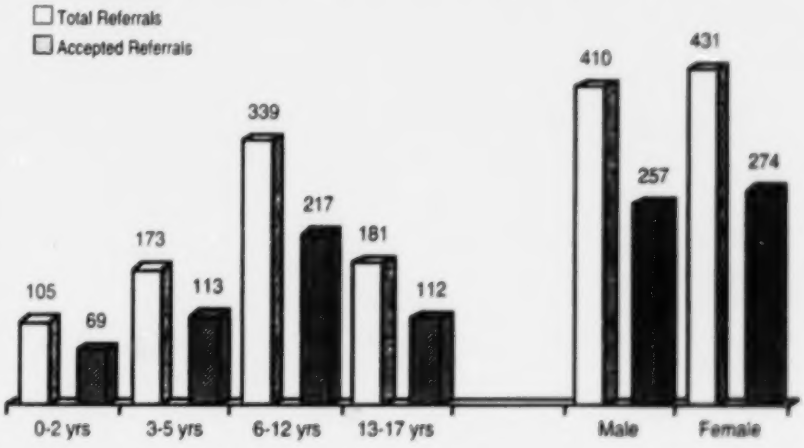

Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.

Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Skagit County	**10,035**	**11,826**	**3,948**	**55,580**	**14,121**	**95,500**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Skamania County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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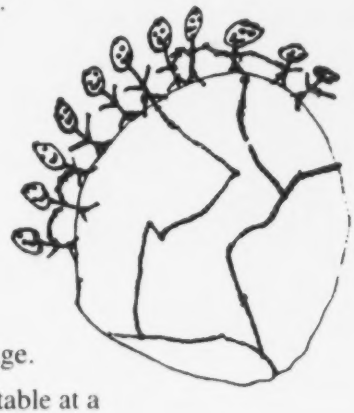

Health, safety and education are improving:

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- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, andwas stable at a worryingly high level for the state as a whole.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates worsened somewhat from 1994 to 1995.

Skamania County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–7	–18	–13	▲ Better	–18	–13	+5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	23 (23.7)	11 (13.4)	17 (20.5)	▼ Worse	13.4	20.5	+7.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	8 (4.7)	5 (2.8)	8 (3.8)	▼ Worse	2.8	3.8	+1.0
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	125 (4.6)	154 (5.6)	113 (4.0)	▲ Better	5.6	4.0	–1.6
AR	81 (3.0)	75 (2.7)	48 (1.7)		2.7	1.7	–1.0
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	93 (10.1)	90 (7.0)	94 (7.2)	◆ No Significant Change	7.0	7.2	+0.2
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

A substantial increase (5 points) was recorded in 8th grade math scores in Skamania County from 1994 to 1995, but they remain well below the statewide average.

Average wages rose by 2.6 percent in Skamania County from 1995 to 1996, close to the statewide average of 3.2 percent.

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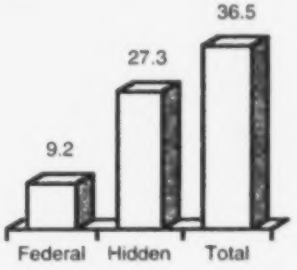
Economic Well-Being

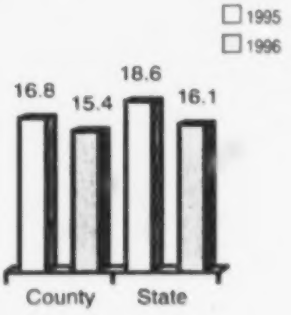
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	220 (9.2)	652 (27.3)	872 (36.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



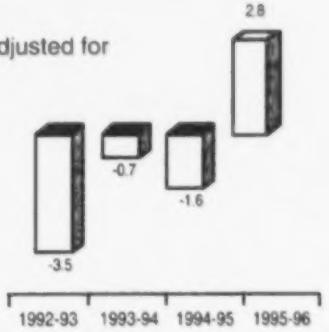
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,084	16.8	15.4	–1.4
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	20,817 (–3.5)	20,661 (–0.7)	20,326 (–1.6)	20,896 (2.8)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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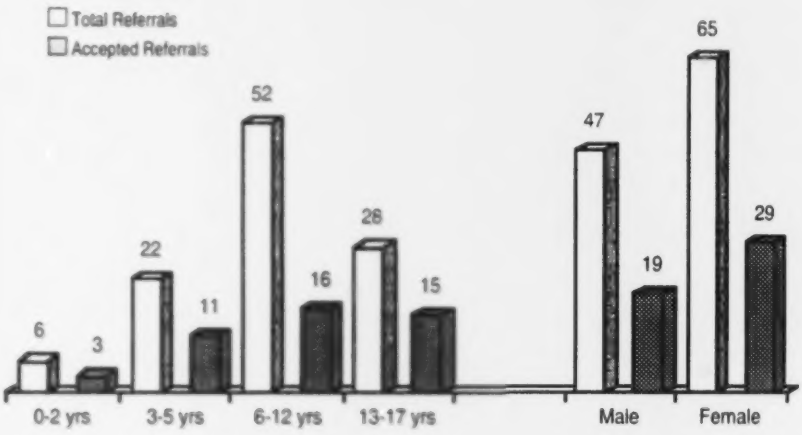
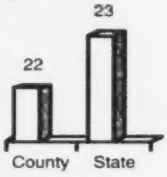


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Skamania County	**1,003**	**1,327**	**514**	**5,915**	**1,041**	**9,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

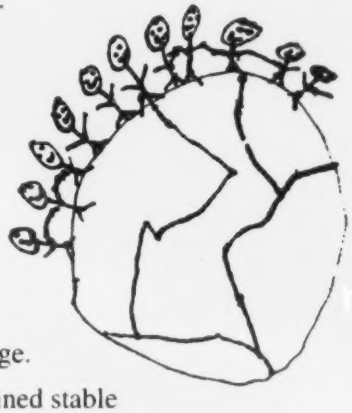
Snohomish County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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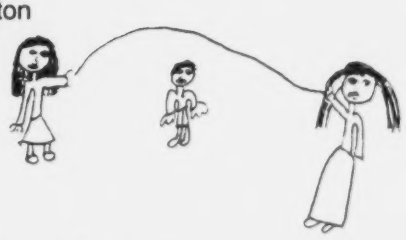

Average 8th grade math scores rose by a point from 1995 to 1996 in Snohomish County.

Snohomish County 1996 Profile

Education

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ *Better*	1	2	+1

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	1	1	2
State	4	3	5

Health and Safety

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	▲ *Better*	12.7	11.9	–0.8

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	1,140 (17.8)	913 (12.7)	886 (11.9)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	◆ *No Significant Change*	4.8	4.4	–0.4

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	367 (4.5)	471 (4.8)	464 (4.4)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	5,757 (3.9)	6,112 (4.1)	6,375 (4.1)	▼ *Worse*	4.1	4.1	+0.1
AR	3,289 (2.2)	3,449 (2.3)	3,878 (2.5)		2.2	2.3	+0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	2,219 (5.0)	2,503 (4.2)	2,966 (4.6)	▼ *Worse*	4.2	4.6	+0.4
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

A smaller percentage of teens got pregnant but a higher percentage of juveniles was arrested in 1995 compared with 1994.

Average wages rose by 3.1 percent in the county from 1995 to 1996; Snohomish County average wages are now about $30,500, among the highest in the state.

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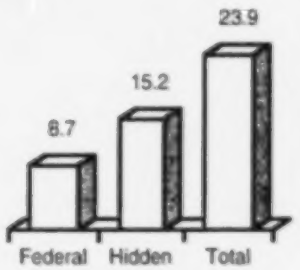
Economic Well-Being

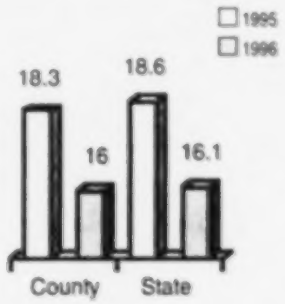
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	10,967 (8.7)	19,324 (15.2)	30,300 (23.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



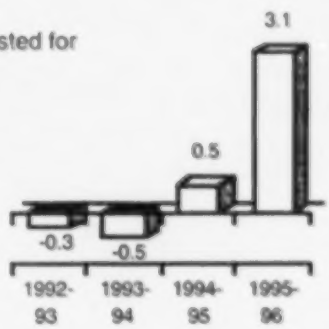
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,884	18.3	16.0	–2.2
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	29,556 (–0.3)	29,400 (–0.5)	29,550 (0.5)	30,471 (3.1)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



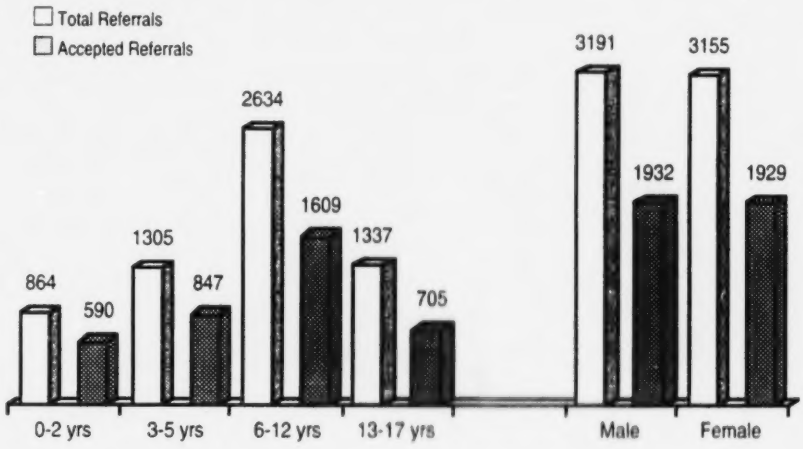
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

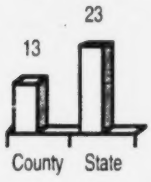
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Snohomish County	**59,704**	**71,221**	**22,876**	**331,941**	**52,358**	**538,100**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Spokane County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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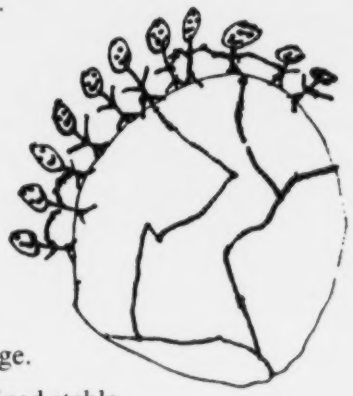

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by a point from 1995 to 1996; Spokane does somewhat better than the state on this measure.

Spokane County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	5	8	9	▲ Better	8	9	+1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	766 (13.8)	639 (12.0)	610 (11.5)	▲ Better	12.0	11.5	–0.5
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	377 (4.5)	403 (5.0)	400 (4.8)	▲ Better	5.0	4.8	–0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	3,639 (3.5)	3,954 (3.7)	3,514 (3.2)	▲ Better	3.7	3.2	–0.5
AR	2,743 (2.6)	3,089 (2.9)	3,008 (2.8)		2.9	2.8	–0.1
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	3,920 (10.0)	5,467 (11.7)	4,874 (10.3)	▲ Better	11.7	10.3	–1.4
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Both the teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates showed a worsening trend from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages rose by 2.6 percent in Spokane County from 1995 to 1996; Spokane average wages are now about $24,500.

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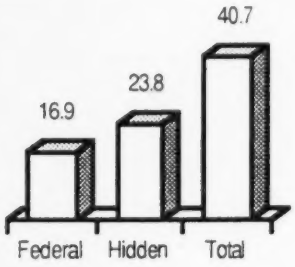
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	15,714 (16.9)	22,193 (23.8)	37,907 (40.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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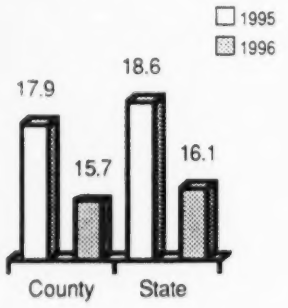
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,828	17.9	15.7	–2.2
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



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County	23,773 (–0.2)	23,874 (0.4)	29,550 (0.7)	30,471 (2.0)
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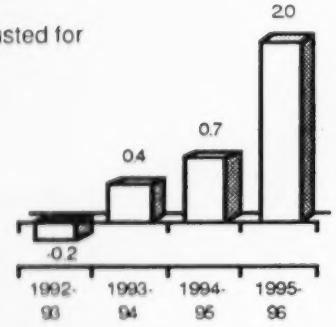

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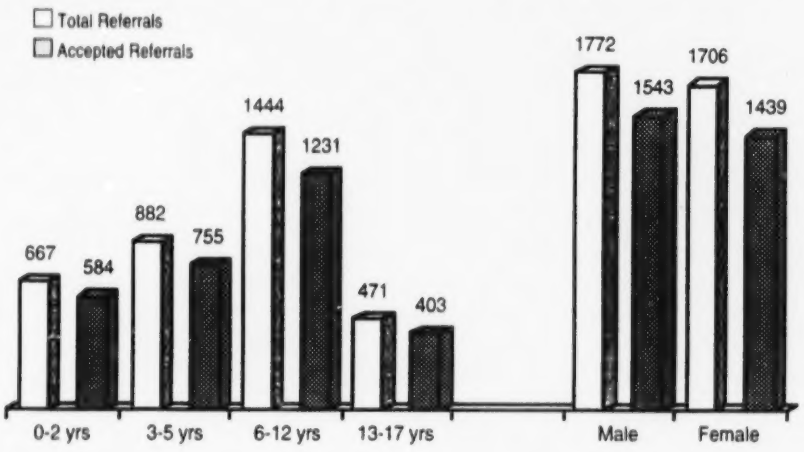

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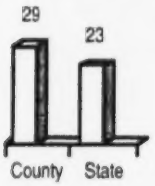

Population Trends

Population by Age

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1996 Spokane County	**41,942**	**49,219**	**18,015**	**246,291**	**50,943**	**406,500**
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WASHINGTON kids count

Stevens County

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by a point from 1995 to 1996; Stevens does about as well as the state on this measure.

Stevens County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–7	2	3	▲ Better	2	3	+1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	103 (20.9)	69 (15.5)	87 (19.2)	▼ Worse	15.5	19.2	+3.7
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	38 (6.4)	41 (4.8)	35 (3.4)	▲ Better	4.8	3.4	–1.4
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

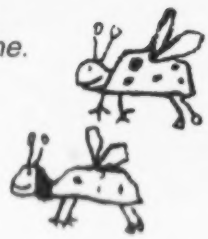
Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	482 (4.6)	434 (4.1)	349 (3.2)	▲ Better	4.1	3.2	–0.9
AR	398 (3.8)	342 (3.2)	298 (2.7)		3.2	2.7	–0.5
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	152 (4.1)	328 (6.2)	390 (7.4)	▼ Worse	6.2	7.4	+1.2
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

The prenatal care and juvenile arrest rates worsened, but the teen pregnancy rate did decline.



Average wages rose by just 0.3 percent in Stevens County from 1995 to 1996; Stevens average wages are now about $22,000—well below the state average.

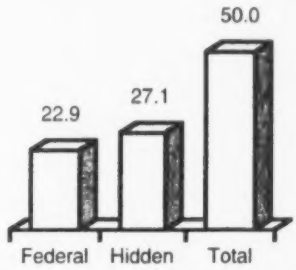
For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

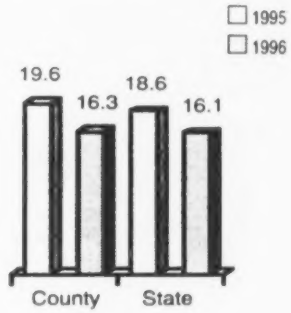
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,192 (22.9)	2,599 (27.1)	4,791 (50.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



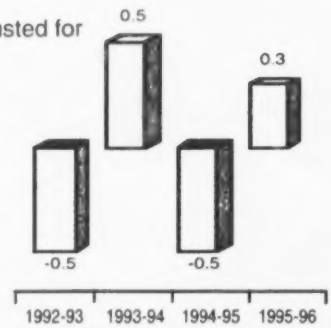
Child Care Burden*– The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,480	19.6	16.3	–3.3
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	21,845 (–0.5)	21,945 (5.0)	21,833 (–0.5)	21,889 (0.3)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



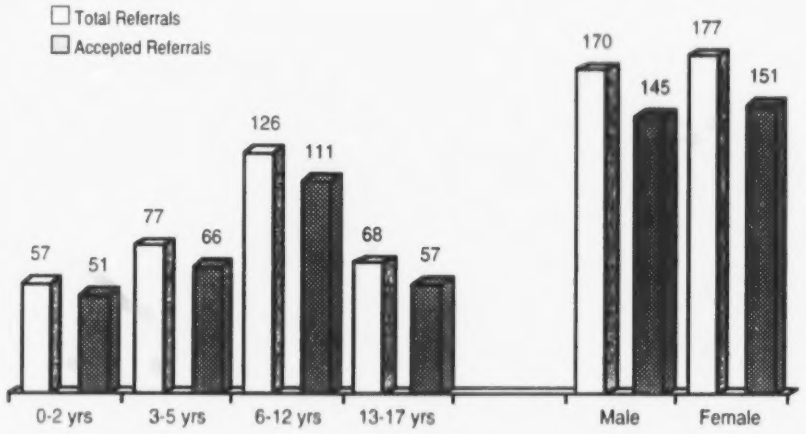
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

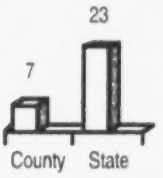
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Stevens County	**3,744**	**5,078**	**2,247**	**21,217**	**4,314**	**36,600**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

City of Tacoma

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.

Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Eighth grade math scores fell in 1996 and are now 1 point below the national average.

City of Tacoma 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	–7	5	–1	▼ Worse	5	–1	–6
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	2,354 (13.6)	572 (23.4)	563 (19.2)	▲ Better	23.4	19.2	–4.2
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	172 (4.4)*	346 (4.3)	174 (5)	▼ Worse	4.3	5.0	+0.7
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5)				

**1980 data*

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals *(and rate per 100 population).*

	1994	1995	1996		
City–TR	5,184	4,995	4,112	▲ Better	–883
AR	3,103	2,802	2,369		–433
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		

Juvenile Arrests– Number and rate per 100 *(state)* or 1000 *(city)* population of arrests for juveniles, age 10-17.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	2,354 (1.4)	2,933 (1.6)	2,349 (1.3)	▲ Better	1.6	1.3	–0.3
State	43,459 (1.0)	57,773 (1.1)	51,120 (0.9)				

Teen pregnancy improved, falling from 346 in 1994 to 174 in 1995; juvenile arrests declined substantially in 1995, with 584 fewer arrests made than in 1994.

There was a decline in the number of children referred to and accepted by Child Protective Services for abuse or neglect.

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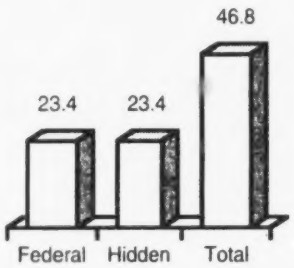
Economic Well-Being

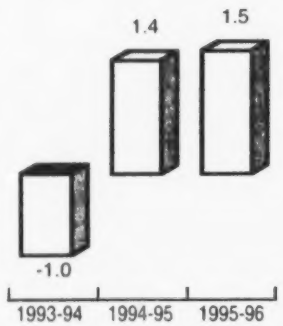
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
City	10,367 (23.4)	10,366 (23.4)	20,733 (46.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	25,058	24,812 (–1.0)	25,170 (1.4)	25,545 (1.5)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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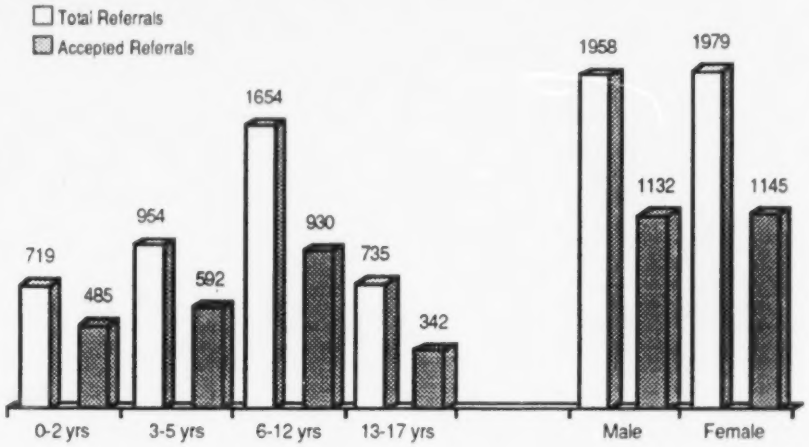
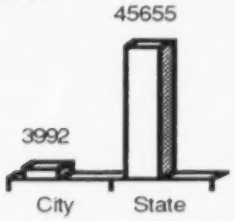


Domestic Violence-
Number of cases reported in 1996.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Pierce County	74,914	82,154	28,023	409,774	70,335	665,200
1996 Washington State	581,663	670,866	121,258	3,392,083	636,904	5,516,800

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WASHINGTON kids count

Thurston County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 2 points from 1995 to 1996; Thurston does somewhat better than the state on this measure.

Thurston County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	6	5	7
State	4	3	5

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
5	7	+2

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996
County	476 (23.8)	283 (12.8)	282 (13.0)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)

Trend: ◆ *No Significant Change*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
12.8	13.0	+0.2

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	166 (5.4)	176 (4.4)	167 (4.1)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
4.4	4.1	–0.3

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996
County–TR	1,563 (3.1)	1,616 (3.2)	1,270 (2.4)
AR	777 (1.5)	1,026 (2.0)	889 (1.7)
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)

Trend: ▲ *Better*

Year 1	Year 2	Change
3.2	2.4	–0.7
2.0	1.7	–0.3
4.1	3.8	–0.3
2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	2,253 (4.9)	2,117 (9.1)	523 (2.3)
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)

Year 1	Year 2	Change
9.1	2.3	–6.8

**Significant under reporting for this county*

The prenatal care availability rate held steady and there was a small decline in the teen pregnancy rate in Thurston County from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages actually declined by 0.1 percent in Thurston County from 1995 to 1996; Thurston average wages are now around $ 26,600.

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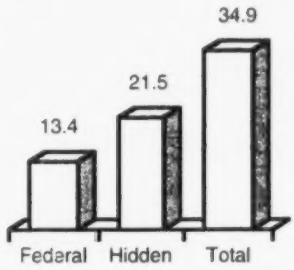
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

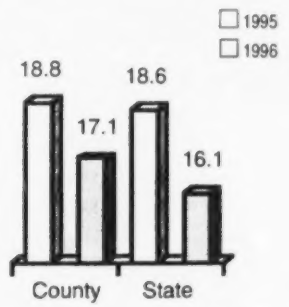
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	5,645 (13.4)	9,089 (21.5)	14,734 (34.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



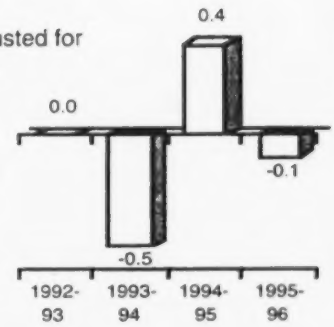
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,536	18.8	17.1	–1.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	26,601 (0.0)	26,470 (–0.5)	26,588 (0.4)	26,588 (–0.1)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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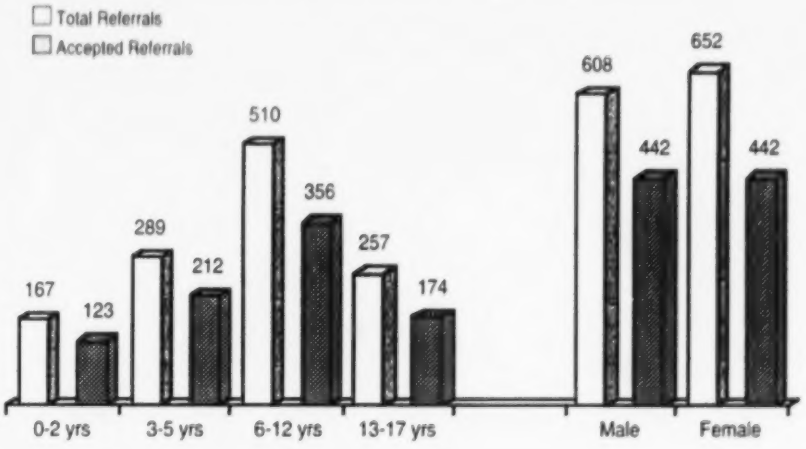
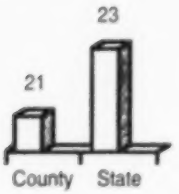


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Thurston County	**19,695**	**23,814**	**8,872**	**118,538**	**22,181**	**193,100**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

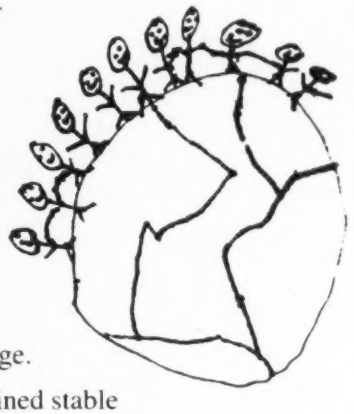
Wahkiakum County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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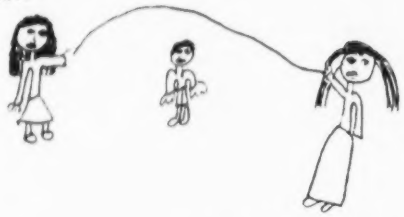


Neither 8th grade test scores nor teen pregnancy rates changed in Wahkiakum County.

WAHKIAKUM COUNTY 1997 PROFILE

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	6	3	3	◆ *No Significant Change*	3	3	0
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	7 (23.3)	5 (13.2)	6 (15.4)	▼ *Worse*	13.2	15.4	+2.2
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	3 (4.1)	1 (1.6)	3 (N/A)	◆ *No Significant Change*	1.6	N/A	N/A
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

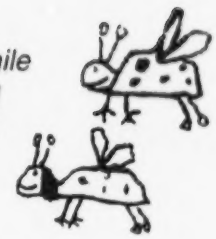
Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	34 (4.1)	60 (6.5)	39 (4.1)	▼ *Worse*	6.5	4.1	–2.4
AR	29 (3.5)	28 (3.0)	15 (1.6)		3.0	1.6	–1.4
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	76 (18.2)	27 (6.0)	9 (2.1)	▲ *Better*	6.0	2.1	–3.9
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

An encouraging improvement was recorded in the juvenile arrest rate, which fell sharply from 1994 to 1995.



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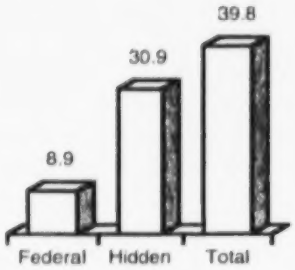
Average wages actually declined by 2.2 percent in Wahkiakum County from 1995 to 1996; Wahkiakum average wages are now around $ 21,000.

Economic Well-Being

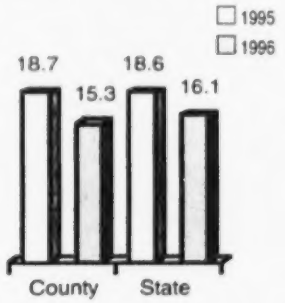
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	71 (8.9)	246 (30.9)	317 (39.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



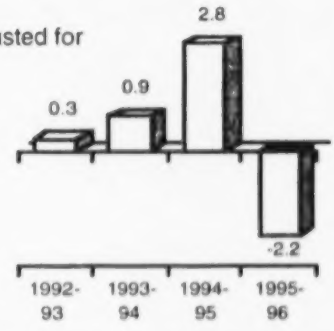
***Child Care Burden**–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,105	18.7	15.3	–3.4
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	20,561 (0.0)	20,750 (0.9)	21,337 (2.8)	20,875 (–2.2)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



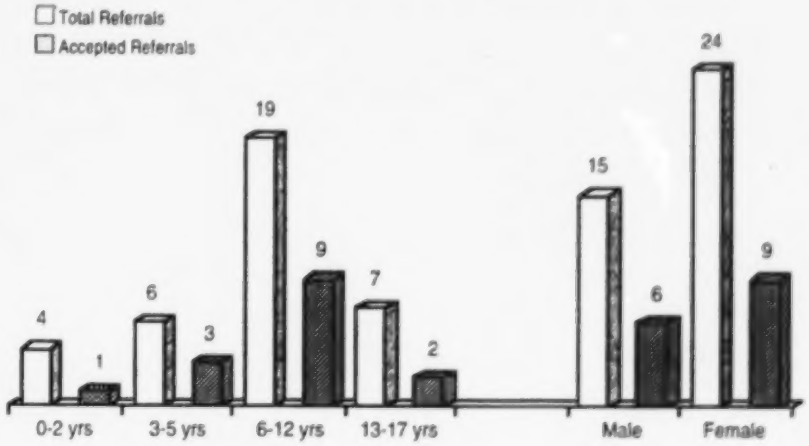
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

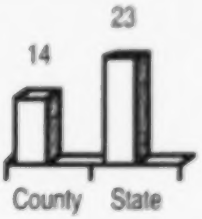
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Wahkiakum County	**335**	**437**	**182**	**2,169**	**677**	**3,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Walla Walla County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

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- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
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- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores rose by 5 points from 1995 to 1996; Walla Walla does somewhat better than the state on this measure.

Walla Walla County 1997 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–2	0	5	▲ Better	0	5	+5
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	215 (32.6)	172 (24.2)	146 (18.9)	▲ Better	24.2	18.9	–5.3
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	56 (4.6)	70 (7.0)	77 (7.0)	◆ No Significant Change	7.0	7.0	0.0
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend			
County–TR	656 (4.9)	739 (5.5)	788 (5.8)	▼ Worse	5.5	5.8	–0.1
AR	410 (3.0)	520 (3.9)	454 (3.3)		3.9	3.3	0.0
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	499 (9.5)	630(10.4)	847 (13.7)	▼ Worse	10.4	13.7	+3.3
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Prenatal availability improved, but the juvenile arrest picture worsened, from 1994 to 1995 in Walla Walla County.

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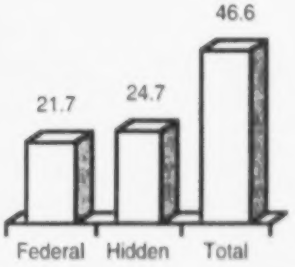
Average wages rose by 2.9 percent in Walla Walla County from 1995 to 1996; average wages here are now around $ 23,000.

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,539 (21.7)	2,880 (24.7)	5,419 (46.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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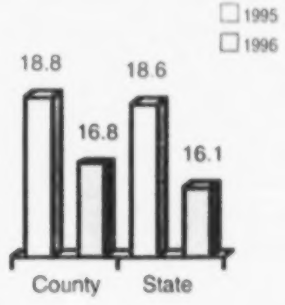
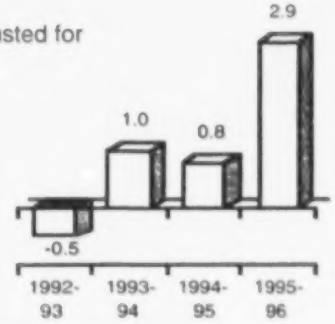
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,780	18.8	16.8	–1.9
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	21,845 (0.0)	22,053 (1.0)	22,230 (0.8)	22,873 (2.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,4993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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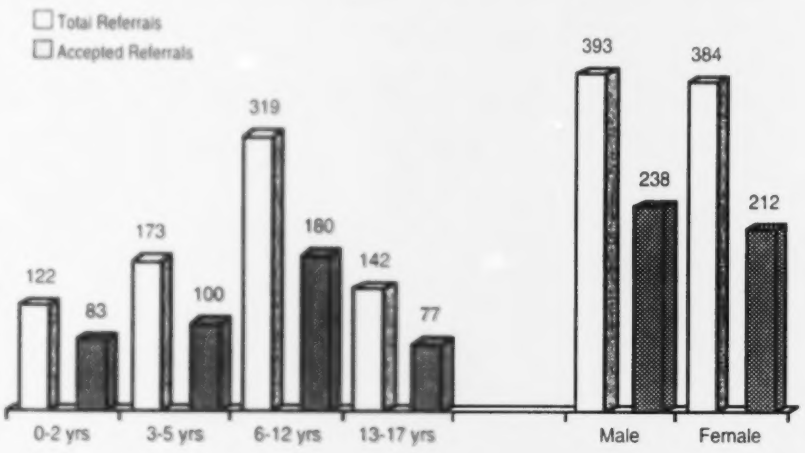
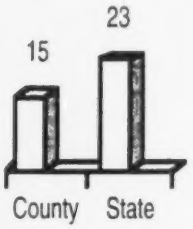


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Yakima County	**5,025**	**6,144**	**2,532**	**45,610**	**7,790**	**53,400**
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WASHINGTON kids count

Whatcom County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores fell by 2 points from 1995 to 1996; however, Whatcom continues to do somewhat better than the state on this measure.

Whatcom County 1996 Profile

Education

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	9	10	8	▼ *Worse*	10	8	–2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	463 (29.1)	441 (25.6)	498 (27.7)	▼ *Worse*	25.6	27.7	+2.1
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	99 (3.5)	123 (4.4)	117 (3.4)	▲ *Better*	4.4	3.4	–1.0
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	1,310 (3.4)	1,596 (4.0)	1,600 (3.9)	◆ *No Significant Change*	4.0	3.9	–0.1
AR	548 (1.4)	703 (1.8)	712 (1.7)		1.8	1.7	0.0
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	1322 (10.4)	2,176 (13.0)	2,323 (13.0)	◆ *No Significant Change*	13.0	13.0	0.0
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Prenatal availability worsened, but the teen pregnancy rate fell, from 1994 to 1995 in Whatcom County.

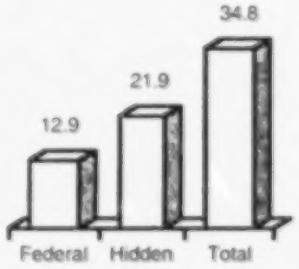
Average wages rose by 2.9 percent in Whatcom County from 1995 to 1996; average wages here are now around $23,300.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

Economic Well-Being

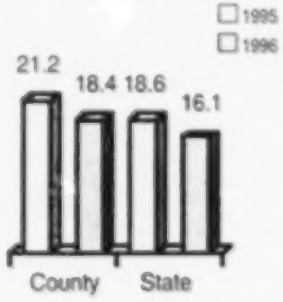
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,034 (12.9)	6,841 (21.9)	10,875 (34.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



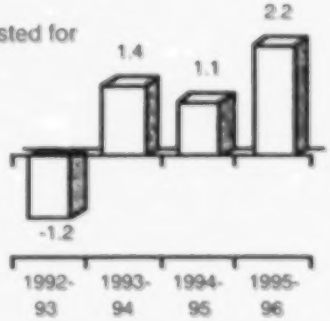
Child Care Burden–* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995 and 1996.

	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,224	21.2	18.4	–2.8
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	22,231 (–1.2)	22,545 (1.4)	22,799 (1.1)	23,306 (2.2)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



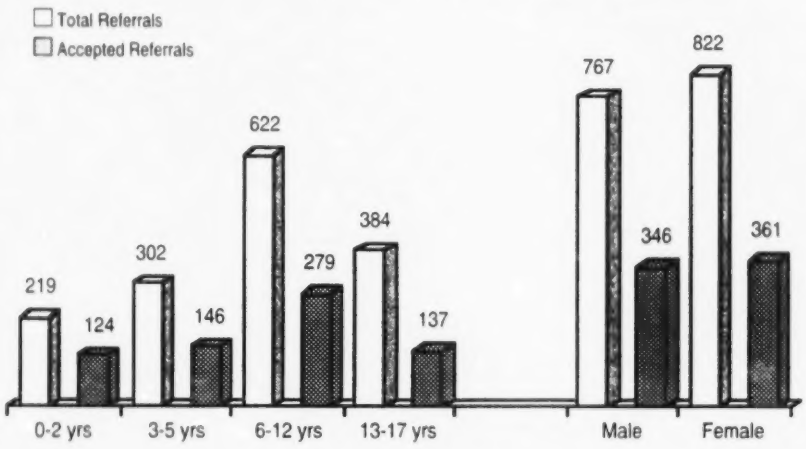
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

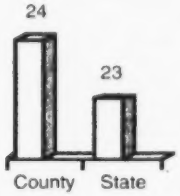
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Whatcom County	**15,216**	**17,953**	**7,675**	**93,927**	**18,029**	**152,800**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, The Boeing Company, with special projects funded by United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Office of Child Care Policy, and the Department of Community, Trade and Economic Development. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children -1997.*
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.
Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu

WASHINGTON kids count

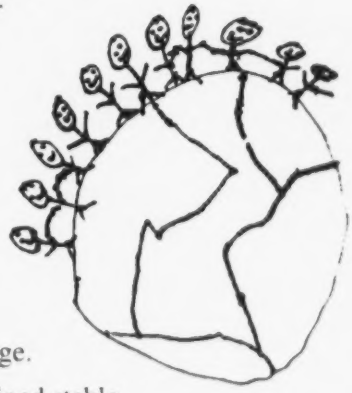
Whitman County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

Prosperity has spread, with average wages increasing faster than inflation:

- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
- The child care burden improved in 26 counties and worsened in only 12. Statewide, the average per child cost of full time child care fell from 18.8 to 16.1 percent of average take home pay.



Health, safety and education are improving:

- A greater percentage of babies was born with adequate prenatal care in 17 counties and a worse percent in 17.
- Accepted cases of child abuse and neglect improved in 22 counties and worsened in only 16.
- Eighth grade math scores improved in 25 counties, fell in only 11, and the statewide average increased to 5 points above the national average.
- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

We can be proud of these improving trends, but the size and levels of several indicators should cause us to increase our commitment to meeting our children's full potential:

- While availability of prenatal care is improving, 12,000 babies, one in six, was born without adequate prenatal care.
- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
- While reported rates of child abuse and neglect declined, 37,400 known victims is far too high, and only a fraction of the children experiencing maltreatment are reported.
- The teen pregnancy rate is stuck at 1 in 20 girls age 15-17 pregnant each year, and in 6 counties the rate is above 6 percent (one in sixteen girls).

Spotlight on Family Violence

We present new, detailed data on children experiencing violence at home. Statewide, the rates of reported abuse and neglect are highest for children age 3-5, slightly higher for girls, and significantly higher for minority ethnic groups. We hope communities will see in detail which children need protection, and mobilize to help children thrive. We also show the number of reported domestic violence cases by county. While we cannot determine how many involve children, we know that large numbers of children are living in an atmosphere of fear from seeing their mother abused.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1997.*

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

Average 8th grade math scores rose by 2 points from 1995 to 1996; Whitman does a lot better than the state on this measure.

Whitman County 1997 Profile

Education

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation)*.							
County	14	15	17	▲ *Better*	15	17	+2
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester)*.							
County	39 (8.8)	30 (6.6)	38 (8.9)	▼ *Worse*	6.6	8.9	+2.3
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				
Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995				
County	15 (0.9)	13 (2.1)	14 (2.2)	◆ *No Significant Change*	2.1	2.2	+0.1
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				
Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population).							
	1994	1995	1996				
County–TR	290 (3.8)	355 (4.5)	279 (3.4)	▲ *Better*	4.5	3.4	–1.0
AR	189 (2.4)	255 (3.2)	195 (2.4)		3.2	2.4	–0.8
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0
Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995				
County	146 (3.4)	224 (6.8)	97 (2.4)		6.8	2.4	–4.4
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

**Significant under reporting for this county*

The prenatal care availability situation worsened in Whitman County from 1994 to 1995.

Average wages rose by 0.9 percent in Whitman County from 1995 to 1996; average wages here are now around $ 23,500.

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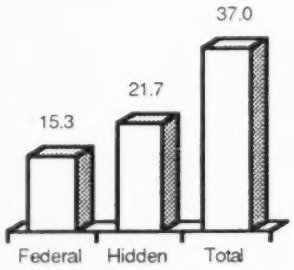
WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,042 (15.3)	1,473 (21.7)	2,515 (37.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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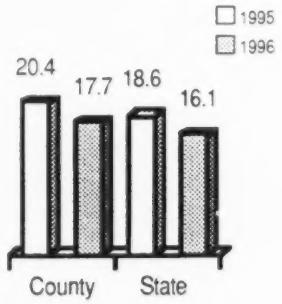
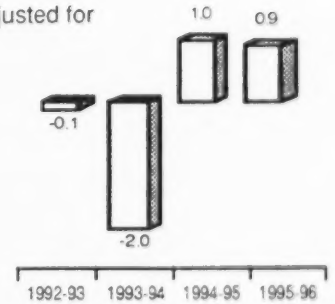
	AverageChild Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	4,104	20.4	17.7	–2.8
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	23,516 (0.0)	23,040 (–2.0)	23,263 (1.0)	23,480 (0.9)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



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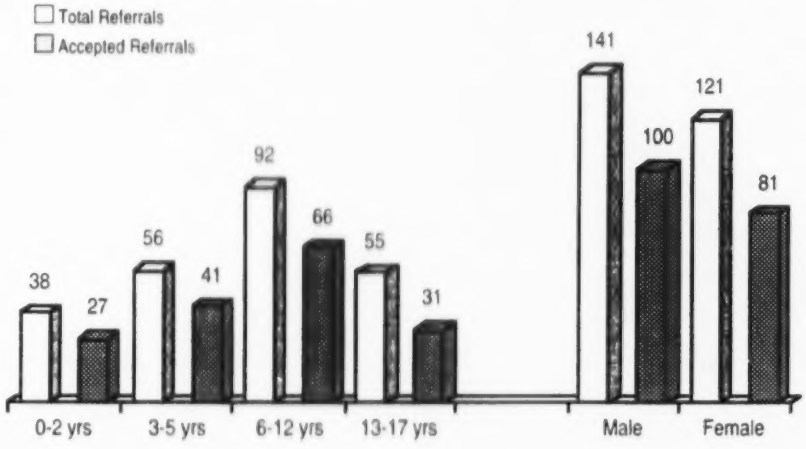
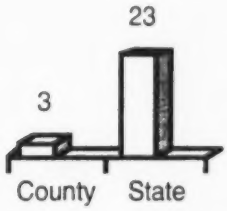


Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Whitman County	**3,069**	**3,674**	**1,396**	**29,275**	**3,586**	**41,000**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Yakima County

COUNTY PROFILE of CHILD and FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1997

Statewide Summary

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- Wages rose 3.2 percent over inflation statewide; up in 25 counties, falling in only 9.
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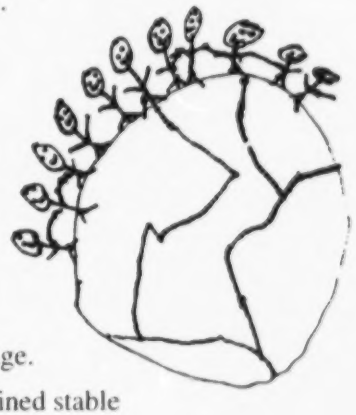

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- Juvenile arrest rates improved in 18 counties, worsened in 15, and remained stable for the state overall.

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- While wages are up, child care costs too much for the average working family to afford high quality care; in 11 counties, average wages are below $20,000, insufficient to provide a family's necessities.
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WASHINGTON kids count

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Average 8th grade math scores fell by a point from 1995 to 1996; Yakima does much worse than the state on this measure.

Yakima County 1996 Profile

Education

Trend | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Change**

Eighth Grade Math Scores– Percentile points above or below the national average *(e.g., 1996 state average = 55, compared to 50 for the nation).*

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	–9	–11	–12	▼ Worse	–11	–12	–1
State	4	3	5				

Health and Safety

Trend | **Year 1** | **Year 2** | **Change**

Lack of Prenatal Care– The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care *(after the first trimester).*

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1995	Year 2:1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	784 (24.5)	874 (21.4)	838 (21.0)	◆ No Significant Change	21.4	21.0	–0.4
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,399 (17.4)	12,045 (16.7)				

Teen Pregnancy– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	326 (7.9)	391 (8.5)	416 (9.0)	▼ Worse	8.5	9.0	+0.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,374 (5.2)	5,404 (5.0)				

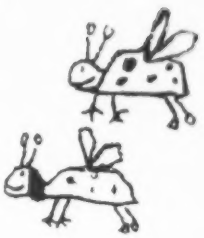
Child Abuse and Neglect– Victims in total (TR) and accepted (AR) referrals (and rate per 100 population)

	1994	1995	1996	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County–TR	3,589 (5.7)	3,973 (6.2)	3,965 (6.1)	▼ Worse	6.2	6.1	–0.1
AR	2,484 (3.9)	2,755 (4.3)	2,934 (4.5)		4.3	4.5	+0.2
State–TR	56,905 (3.8)	58,908 (4.1)	56,093 (3.8)		4.1	3.8	–0.3
AR	36,791 (2.5)	37,675 (2.6)	37,408 (2.6)		2.6	2.6	0.0

Juvenile Arrests– The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	2,126 (9.7)	2,928 (10.6)	3,310 (12.5)	▼ Worse	10.6	12.5	+1.9
State	43,459 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	51,120 (8.2)				

Both the teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest pictures deteriorated from 1994 to 1995 in Yakima County.



Average wages did rise by 1.0 percent in Yakima County from 1995 to 1996; however, the average wage here remain substantially below the state average.

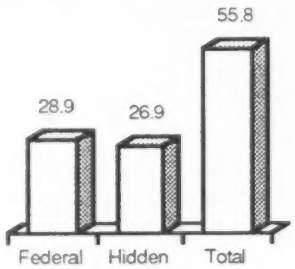
For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income– The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty *(100-200% of official poverty level)*, and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	16,085 (28.9)	15,009 (26.9)	31,094 (55.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



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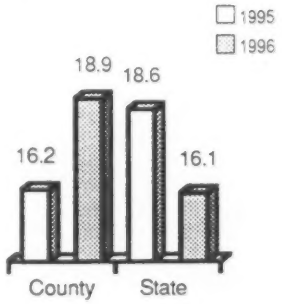
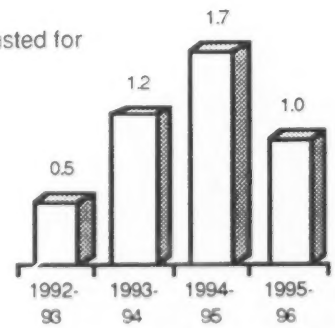
	Average Child Care Costs 1996	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages 1995	1996	Change in Burden 1995-1996
County	3,588	16.2	18.9	+2.7
State	4,656	18.6	16.1	–2.5



Average Annual Wages– Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1996 dollars.

	1993	1994	1995	1996
County	219,018 (0.5)	19,245 (1.2)	19,579 (1.7)	19,778 (1.0)
State	27,628 (–2.0)	27,568 (–0.2)	27,993 (1.5)	28,882 (3.2)



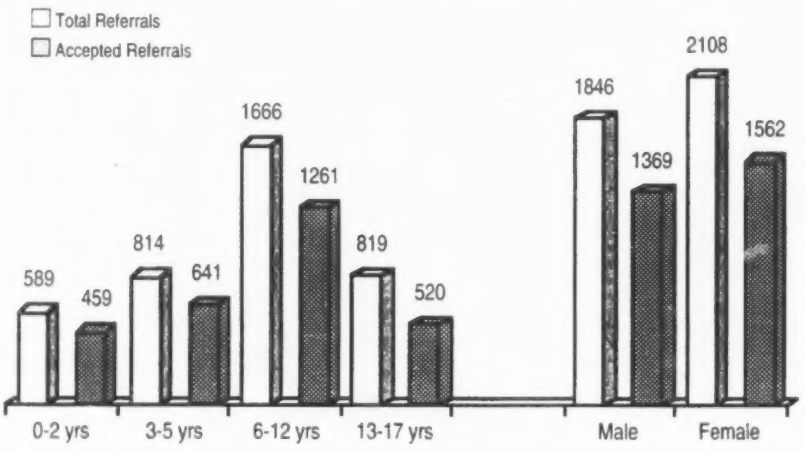
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

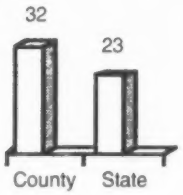
Drawings by students in Miss Kuhrau's 3rd grade class at John Hay Elementary School, Seattle, Washington.

Child Abuse/Domestic Violence

Child Abuse Victims- Unduplicated count of *victims* in total and accepted referrals for child abuse and neglect, 1996, by age and gender of child.



Domestic Violence- Number of cases reported per 1,000 women age 20 and above.



Population Trends

Population by Age

	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1996 Yakima County	**26,684**	**28,565**	**9,864**	**116,880**	**25,607**	**207,600**
1996 Washington State	**581,663**	**670,866**	**121,258**	**3,392,083**	**636,904**	**5,516,800**

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, Teen pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests 3.0 percentage points.
- **Juvenile arrest** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1,664 a month for a three person family. In 1997, it is $2,222.

Data Sources: Math scores: Supt. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis; Childrens' Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Wages and Population: State Dept. of Employment Security and OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children -1997.*
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.
Web site: http://hspc.gspa.washington.edu